

**AMANA OF OZ II:
A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO**

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1947 President Soekarno and Premier Indira Gandhi 1961 President Kennedy, Caroline and President Sukarno

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO ‘M1’ PRESIDENT SOEKARNO— AN ERA OF INDONESIAN HISTORY

Amanah Keenan and Group K presents a tribute to the late “M1” President Achmed Soekarno (Sukarno) in honor of his spirited voice; his protection and preservation of the Global Collateral Accounts; his visions and actions as a National and Global forerunner; as well as being a courageous orator and writer – especially his key proclamations: [Never Leave History!](#), [Asian Problems Solved by Asians](#), [Guided Democracy](#) and [To Build A World Anew](#) .



AMANAH OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

President Soekarno established and framed the Indonesian Government based on the “Five Pillars:” (1) Belief in one supreme God (2) Just and civilized Humanity (3) Unity of Indonesia (4) Guided Democracy and (5) Social Justice.

Soekarno is nationally and internationally renowned for inspiring and crafting the [Proclamation of Indonesian Independence](#), envisioning and orchestrating the [Non-Aligned Movement](#), as well as negotiating, and framing the [Green Hilton Agreement](#) with President John F Kennedy (JFK) and his [Executive Order 1110](#), which Amanah Keenan is resolute to achieve.

FOREWORD

AMANAH NEIL KEENAN: “I believe you know me by now and realize that I like cracking jokes, despite the pressure. And to be frank, if I have a choice on how to handle things, I would rather joke about the entire mess and deal with it without your having to face it or even know it is being dealt with – and then finally reappear making light of the entire issue.

There’s no need for everyone to feel the pressure if myself and Group K can make all the Cabal corruption just go away. It’s become apparent to my worldwide followers that the music playing today is a familiar song to me. I’d rather be the chosen one who faces the Cabal music as an end to the means of changing the Global tunes to singing victorious humanitarian harmonies.

After nine assassination attempts on my life and the losses of my dearest and trusted friends; I fully understand the score card of this Cabal ‘ball game’ we’ve been playing for years—which ultimately determines the outcome of civilization.



First of all, our opposition has had their side picked for a long time, while we are finalizing the line-up of ours. So, the best I can think of saying is: ‘Give me that damn bat! We are not losing today or any day’...I just have to be ready for the spit, you see, they do not play fair. I don’t strike out. I’m a slugger who has more than nine lives.”

[There's No Crying in Baseball - A League of Their Own](#)



“THE TRUTH WILL OUT” THE CABAL: [The Black List](#) Raymond Reddington

Raymond Reddington is taking out [“The Cabal”](#) in his [“The Blacklist”](#) television world. Now it’s time for us to do the same in our world, the ‘real’ world. Myself and Group K are about ready to let things fly in this **Worldwide Wheelhouse**.

I’ve said for many years that Indonesia is at the epicenter of everything that needs to transpire. It had to be. Indonesia has been at the epicenter of the world since Atlantis and the Ancient Spice Routes-Silk Roads, as well as the 1950’s when the Western Alliance and Japan moved their stolen assets (mostly from China) throughout Asia to be used by them at a later date.

With the stolen assets being the real prize of the war, which coincidentally was planned no later than 1921 by Emperor Hirohito and the Western Powers in London. No sooner had the First World War ended and we had conspiracies beginning for a Second World War.

Soon after the Second World War and the theft and rape of many nations, we had the Bretton Woods agreement, which only gave the West – who created their own financial system – the opportunity to steal whatever it is and the loot they tucked away.

And they did tuck it away for a rainy day and that day is now, and the place is Indonesia. Group K and myself gives a special tribute to President Sukarno for his Valor and Vision in the AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO “M1” PRESIDENT SOEKARNO—AN ERA OF INDONESIAN HISTORY.

Without the stolen assets placed in Southeast Asia locations, mostly in Indonesia and Philippines, the West is going to suffer a horrible defeat. China is up on its heels, along

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with Russia, India and other nations including usual friends England and Germany—to be frank, ‘they’re not going to put up with Western bullshit any longer.’

The Western Cabal have been stripping Indonesia and other [NAM](#) (Non-Aligned Movement) developing nations down without firing a shot and magnificently so at that. Then again, the United States voted in a layman, President Trump, and he will be the one in the history books to right the worldwide wrongs of the Cabal Cartels. As President Trump is rolling out his **“Calm before the Storm”** plan and the Western Deep State are in a total panic.”

Presidents Soekarno and Kennedy Green Hilton Memorial Agreement

[HARTA AMANAH SOEKARNA](#) (Video)

[Perjanjian Paling Bodoh AMERIKA Kepada INDONESIA,
Misteri Harta Karun Soekarno](#) (Video)

(signing of the Green Hilton Memorial Agreement (9:33 minute marker)



[Harta Karun Emas Indonesia “The Green Hilton Memorial Agreement,” di Geneva](#) (Images)

In 1963, President John F. Kennedy entered into an Agreement with President Sukarno in providing the funds to allow the United States Treasury to print its own currency, thus subverting the “right” to print the currency held by the Federal Reserve.

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Amanah Keenan respectfully honors both the present Indonesian [Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X](#) and President [Joko Widodo](#) in his tribute to the late President Soekarno. The Amanah is collaborating with key figures throughout Indonesia and Asia in leveraging the Global Collateral Accounts to fund infrastructure projects — ultimately fulfilling the dreams of the Asian 'Depositors' and to transform Indonesia in becoming the **Jewel of Southeast Asia** and a **Mecca** for supreme health and longevity.



(From left) Governor of Yogyakarta, Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X, President Joko Widodo, and Deputy Governor Paku Alam X, at the Istana grounds in Jakarta on Oct 10, 2017

[Indonesia's planned new capital - East Kalimantan](#) (Planned Infrastructure Video)

East Kalimantan, as envisioned and planned by the late President Soekarno and selected by President Joko Widodo as the location for Indonesia's new capital.

Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X

Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X, the 10th ruler of Yogyakarta, comes from a long line of Javanese royalty, in which the throne is passed down from father to son over generations. He is also the city's governor, a political position he was democratically elected to in 1998 - an anomaly for any royal family.



Hamengkubuwono X has discontinued the [polygamist](#) tradition of Javanese monarchs having several wives and possibly multiple [concubines](#), as per his late father's wishes to modernize the royal system. He is married to [Ratu Gusti Kanjeng Ratu \(GKR\) Hemas](#).

Their five daughters (in birth order) are:

Crown Princess [Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Mangkubumi](#) (heiress presumptive), [Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Condrokirano](#) , [Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Maduretno](#) , [Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Hayu](#) and [Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Bendara](#) .



[Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X](#) was born BRM Herjuno Darpito, 2 April 1946 in [Yogyakarta](#), who is the [Sultan](#) of the historic [Yogyakarta Sultanate](#) in [Indonesia](#), and is currently also the [Governor](#) of the modern [Yogyakarta Special Region](#) . After the fall of the [Suharto](#) regime in May 1998, and following the death of Sri Paku Alam VIII on 11 September 1998, the central government required an election be held for the post of Yogyakarta Governor. Hamengkubuwono X was democratically elected as the Governor on 3 October 1998.

- [Penganugerahan Doctor Honoris Causa Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X](#) (Video)
Kamis, 5 September 2019
- [Conversation with Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X: Sultan of Yogyakarta](#) (Video)
As one of Indonesia's cultural and education hubs, Yogyakarta is uniquely placed when it comes to the creative economy.
- [Satu Indonesia - Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X](#) (Video)



Dutch King Willem-Alexander and Queen Maxima Zorreguieta Cerruti with Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X and Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Hemas of Yogyakarta at the Yogyakarta Palace, Wednesday, March 11, 2020.

[Dutch King, Queen meet Sultan Hamengku Buwono X in Yogyakarta](#)

Yogyakarta (ANTARA) - King Willem-Alexander and Queen Maxima Zorreguieta Cerruti of the Netherlands met with Sultan Hamengku Buwono X of the Yogyakarta customary sultanate at the Yogyakarta Palace, Wednesday. The Sultan stated that no special discussions between the royals were held and "only informal chats."

The Sultan, in traditional customary attire and accompanied by his wife, Sultana GKR Hemas, welcomed the King and Queen with their daughters -- Gusti Kanjeng Ratu (GKR) Condrokirono, GKR Maduretno, GKR Bendara, and GKR Mangkubumi -- greeted the King and Queen as they entered through the Keben gate.

Sultan Hamengku Buwono X invited the two royals to the Gedong Jene side of the palace (Keraton), where they exchanged souvenirs. They were then invited to Bangsal Kencana, the royal hall, to witness a performance of the Beksan Lawung ageng dance that drew attention to the tale of the palace soldiers' spirit to train during the ruling era of Sultan Hamengku Buwono I.

[Sultan Jogja Minta Belanda Kembalikan Ini - The Jogja Palace King Asked the King and Queen of the Netherlands to Return](#) (Video)

President Joko Widodo

Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi, is an Indonesian politician who is the 7th and current [President of Indonesia](#). Elected in July 2014 as the first president not to come from an elite political or military background, he was previously the Mayor of Surakarta from 2005 to 2012, and the Governor of Jakarta from 2012 to 2014.

As president, Jokowi has primarily focused on infrastructure, introducing or restarting long-delayed programs to improve connectivity in the Indonesian [archipelago](#). On foreign policy, his administration has emphasized "protecting Indonesia's sovereignty."



President Jokowi and his wife [Iriana](#) with their children [Gibran Rakabuming Raka](#), Kahiyang Ayu and [Kaesang Pangarep](#).

- [From slums to the palace: Indonesia's President Widodo](#)
Christiane Amanpour speaks to Indonesian President Joko Widodo about his first 100 days as the leader of the world's most populous Muslim-majority country.
- [A Conversation with Indonesian President Joko Widodo](#)
On the eve of his inauguration to a second five-year term Indonesia's President tells Bloomberg's Editor-In-Chief John Micklethwait about his plans for the economy, infrastructure, natural resources and foreign investment.

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King and Queen of the Netherlands and President Jokowi and Wife Iriana

- [Jokowi welcomes Indonesia-Netherlands' cooperation in various sectors](#)
This mission will offer opportunities for companies and institutions of the two countries to exchange knowledge and expertise in finding smart and innovative solutions together.
- [Rangkaian Acara Penyambutan Kenegaraan Raja dan Ratu Belanda, Istana Bogor, 10 Maret 2020](#) (Video)
- [Dutch king apologizes for violence during the Indonesian independence war](#) (Video)



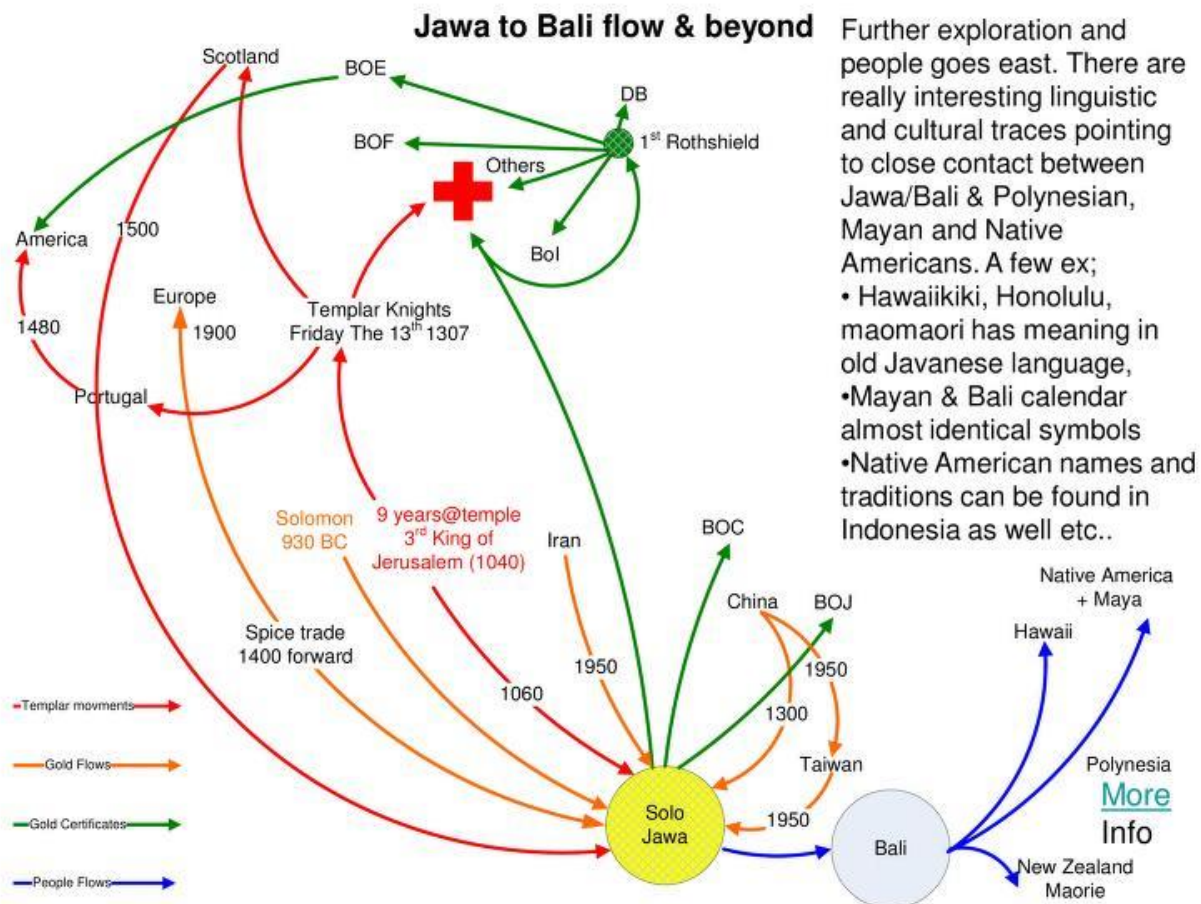
Independence Day in Indonesia is a national festival of Indonesia. It's the most prestigious day for the country of Indonesia and is celebrated every year on 17th August, this day of pride is essentially a commemoration of Indonesia's Proclamation of Independence that was signed on 17 August 1945.

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In the **AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO “M1” PRESIDENT SOEKARNO—AN ERA OF INDONESIAN HISTORY** corpus you'll see, not only how the dots connect with what has happened to Indonesia in the past and present, but how it all coincides with the President Donald Trump as he drains and arraigns the Deep State Swamp and corrupt Cabal; he's one of the few good men that can and will be able to help us.

To challenge and revise the given dogma of “History is Written by the Victors,” Group K has chronologically-compiled verifiable Eastern vs. Western perspectives, documented historical evidence and showcased scholarly writings of not only President Soekarno; Also, the educators and people of Indonesia and International historical researchers to provide different Eastern perspectives and dispel the corpus of Western propaganda campaigns, which have indoctrinated Asian and Global generations for eons.

From [Atlantis](#) to [Sundaland](#) to [Srivijaya Empire](#) to [Majaphit Empire](#) to the present [Indonesian Archipelago](#), which Soekarno merged.



THE HISTORY OF WORLD BANKING: AN ASIAN PERSPECTIVE

“Unifying the World, for as good as possible for as many as possible.” The 1928 Plan of the Experts basic guiding principle.

- [The History of World Banking](#) Slide 2
- [Where Did King Solomon’s Treasure Go?](#) Slide 3
- [Jawa to Bali Flow and Beyond](#) Slide 17
- [“Illuminati” Breeding Program](#) Slide 19
- [The Recall of 1920’s](#) Slide 25
- [“The 1928 Plan of the Experts”](#) Slide 27
- [How It Was Suppose To Work](#) Slide 28
- [M1 “Guided Democracies”](#) Slide 29
- [Sukarno’s “Guided Democracy”](#) Slide 33
- [Objectives and What Happened](#) Slide 38
- [To Build the World Anew](#) Slide 54
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 - Tampak Siring (Bali)
 - Washington Agreement
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- [How Has It Been USED since 1965 When the Banking Cartel Took Control](#) Slide 60
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<https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/id.htm>



Soekarno, the founding-father of Indonesia, and the first **President of Indonesia**. In regards to spelling "Soekarno" is the *old spelling*, while "Sukarno" is considered the *new spelling* (sōōkär`nō).

To challenge and revise the given dogma of "History is Written by the Victors," Group K has chronologically-compiled verifiable Eastern vs. Western perspectives, documented historical evidence and showcased scholarly writings of not only President Soekarno, but the Educators and People of Indonesia and Historical Researchers followed by the Neil Keenan Updates to provide different Eastern perspectives and dispel the corpus of Western propaganda campaigns, which have indoctrinated Asian and Global generations for eons.

So once again, **Group K** takes you **Back to The Future** in our **AMANAḤ OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO "M1" PRESIDENT SOEKARNO—AN ERA OF INDONESIAN HISTORY**.

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Sukarno Quotes

- “Reach your ambition as high as the skies. Dream it as high as the skies. Because if you fall, you're going to fall among the stars.” Soekarno
- “A thousand old men can only dream, but a young man is able to change the world.” Soekarno
- “If, for example, one day Ki Bagoes Hadikoesoemo becomes the Indonesian Head of State, and dies, won't his child be [his replacement]? Then because of that I do not adhere to the principle of monarchism.” Soekarno
- “Independence can only be obtained and secured by a nation that has its spirit raging with determination: "independence or death"! Soekarno
- “We liberate our nation's heart inside of Indonesian independence!! Ibn Saud liberated Arabian's heart inside of Saudi Arabian independence one by one!! Stalin liberated Soviet-Russian's heart inside of Soviet one by one!!” Soekarno
- “It was [the concept of] nationalism that Indonesia was established on. Not the Javanese, not the Sumatran, not the Bornean, Sulawesi, Bali or others, but the Indonesian, that together became the foundation of one nationale staat (nation-state).” Soekarno
- “This country, the Republic of Indonesia, does not belong to any group, nor to any religion, nor to any ethnic group, nor to any group with customs and traditions, but the property of all of us from Sabang to Merauke.” Soekarno
- “They, OLDEFO (Old Established Forces), carry out l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme (the exploitation of man by man). Do not let them live, so that there's no colonialism anymore in the world.” Soekarno
- “Learning without thinking is useless, but thinking without learning is very dangerous.” Soekarno
- “Do good to another man, even when they do not do you good; another will certainly do you good. if there is still shame and fear in one's heart to do good, there will certainly be no progress at all.” Soekarno
- “Don't ever forget the history. It will make and change who we are.” Soekarno
- “Rose never propagandize its fragrant, but its own fragrance spreads through its surrounding.” Soekarno



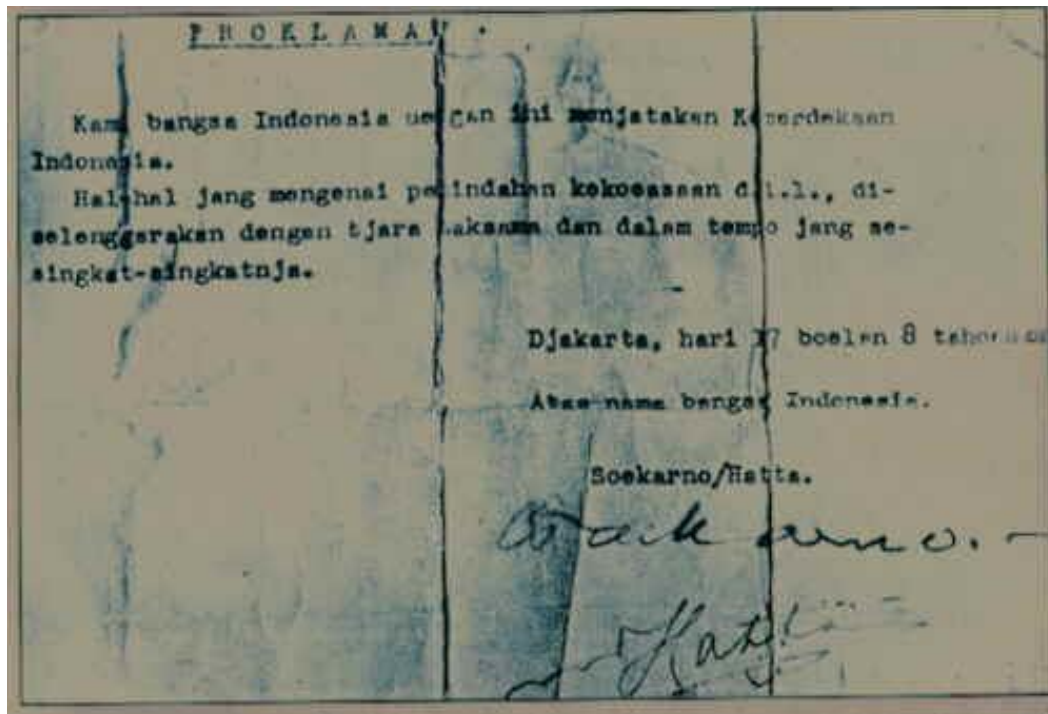
Proclamation of Indonesian Independence

PROCLAMATION

WE THE PEOPLE OF INDONESIA HEREBY DECLARE THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDONESIA. MATTERS WHICH CONCERN THE TRANSFER OF POWER AND OTHER THINGS WILL BE EXECUTED BY CAREFUL MEANS AND IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

DJAKARTA, 17 AUGUST 1945

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF INDONESIA
SOEKARNO/HATTA



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[Sukarno](#), praying and proclaiming the Independence of Indonesia accompanied by [Mohammad Hatta](#)



Netherlands Queen Wilhelmina Signs the Independence of Indonesia 1945 Treaty

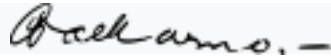


Date of Birth: 6 June 1901 [Surabaya](#) Kusno Sosrodihardjo (Original Name)
Date of Death: 21 June 1970 [Jakarta](#) (Cause: high blood pressure-renal insufficiency)
Place of Burial: Soekarno Mausoleum
Country of citizenship: [Dutch East Indies](#) [Indonesia](#)
Education: 1925 Technische Hoogeschool te Bandoeng (Bandung Technical College)
Occupation: National Liberation Movement Leader, Politician and Statesman
Member of Political Party: Indonesian National Party
Political Positions: [President of Indonesia](#) (1945, 1967) [Prime Minister of Indonesia](#) (1959, 1966)
Awards: National Hero of Indonesia (2012), Doctor honoris causa of Sofia University (1960), [Order of Georgi Dimitrov](#) (1960), [Order of Lenin](#), [Lenin Peace Prize](#), [Grand Cross of the Order of the Condor of the Andes](#) (1955) and [Grand Cross Special Class of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany](#)
Father: Soekemi Sosrodihardjo
Mother: Ida Ayu Nyoman Rai
Spouses: Siti Oetari (1921–1923), [Fatmawati](#) (1943–1956), Inggit Garnasih (1923–1942), [Hartini](#) (1953–), Kartini Manoppo (1959–1968), [Dewi Sukarno](#) (1962–), Haryati (1963–1966), Yuriike Sanger (1964–1968) and Hedy Djafer (1966–1969)
Children: Rachmawati Soekarnoputri, Sukmawati Soekarnoputri, Guruh Sukarnoputra, Guntur Soekarnoputra, Kartika Sari Dewi Soekarno, [Megawati Sukarnoputri](#), Totok Suryawan, Taufan Sukarnoputra, Ayu Gembrowati and Bayu Sukarnoputra

ODIN-The Wise One, AMANA Neil Keenan and Group K

1.0 President Soekarno: Mixed-Media Chronology Collection

As a son of a school teacher, President Achmed Sukarno became known as an inspiring ideologist, powerful orator and a prolific writer. Group K has gathered a collection of President Soekarno's documented publications — which were authored, co-authored or approved by him — and archived videos and images to revitalize his global presence, victorious and suppressed voice, all of which reverberates his spiritual hopes, political ideologies and brave beliefs.



[Sukarno Signature.svg](#)

[Sukarno -The First President of Indonesia: An Autobiography](#) (Video)

This documentary film tells the story of Sukarno. The first President of Indonesia, serving in office from 1945 to 1967. Sukarno was the leader of his country's struggle for Independence from the Netherlands and Japans colonialism.

[Sukarno in 1900-1920](#)

[Batavia dan Bandung \(1910 - 1915\)](#) (Video)

[Pernikahan Agung Keraton Yogyakarta & Pura Mangkunegaran Surakarta - Solo & Jogja Tempo Dulu](#) (Video)

Adipati Mangkunegara VII wedding ceremony (Duke of the Mangkunegaran Duchy) with GRAj. Mursudariyah, one of the daughters of Sultan Hamengkubuwono VII (king of the Yogyakarta Sultanate), who later after becoming an empress held the title GKR. East. The grand wedding ceremony took place at the Yogyakarta Palace and the Mangkunegaran Palace in Surakarta.

[Kota Yogyakarta tahun 1927 - Jogja Tempo Dulu.](#) (Video)

The atmosphere of the city of Yogyakarta and its various buildings, including the environment of the Yogyakarta Palace. The video concludes with a sequence of Sultan Hamengkubuwono VIII's meeting with the Yogyakarta residents at the palace.

[Sultan Hamengkubuwono VIII Memimpin Upacara Grebeg Mulud - Jogja Tempo Dulu](#) (Video)

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Grebeg Maulud (Sekaten) ceremonial procession commemorates the birth of the Prophet Muhammad in the Yogyakarta Palace during the reign of Sultan Hamengkubuwono VIII.

[Sekaten di Keraton Surakarta dan Keraton Yogyakarta - Indonesia Tempo Dulu](#) (Video)

The Grebeg Mulud procession in Surakarta and Yogyakarta led directly by Sunan Pakubuwono X and Sultan Hamengkubuwono VIII in commemoration of the birthday of the Prophet Muhammad. The Savory or Gunung ritual was followed by the nobility, officials, soldiers, courtiers, and general public.

[Kota Surabaya tahun 1929 - Surabaya Tempo Dulu](#) (Video)

The atmosphere of the city of Surabaya, the capital of the East Java Province (Province Oost-Java) during the Dutch East Indies in 1929. Displaying views of several corners of the city and the daily activities of its people.

[Bung Karno: Putra Sang Fajar.](#) (Video)

Born June 6, 1901, in Surabaya. Son of a teacher, Sukarno lived from 1915 to 1920 with the family of Tjokroaminoto.



[Sukarno as HBS student \(1916\), Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 225.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1920's

[Kunjungan Sunan Pakubuwono X ke Jawa Timur - Madura Tempo Dulu](#) (Video)

A Visit of Sunan Pakubuwono X (king of Surakarta Sunanate 1893-1939, National Hero) with GKR. Hemas and his entourage to Bangkalan Regency, East Java; In Alun-Alun he also watched performances of traditional arts and various folk competitions, such as cow racing and cow beauty contest (sape sonok), a traditional culture events in Madura.

In 1925, Sukarno graduated from the Bandung Technical College.



- [Sukarno as university student, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 226.jpg](#)

Sukarno was a well-known leader of Indonesia's National Liberation Movement. In 1926, Sukarno helped organize the Bandung Study Club, which laid the groundwork for the establishment of the National Party of Indonesia (NPI; founded 1927). Sukarno served as the NPI's first chairman.

In December 1929, Sukarno was arrested by the Dutch colonial authorities. In 1932, having regained his freedom, he joined the Indonesia Party (from 1931 the successor of the NPI, which had dissolved after Sukarno's arrest) and was elected its chairman.

Sukarno in 1930's

Sukarno was arrested again in 1933. He was interned on the Island of Flores.

In his writings, Sukarno formulated the ideology of *Marhaenism* (an Indonesian type of petit bourgeois socialism), which was inseparably linked to the national liberation struggle.

MARHAENISM: SOCIAL IDEOLOGY CREATED BY SUKARNO

This paper describes an understanding born in the occupied country, namely Indonesia (Dutch East Indies) to oppose colonialism, capitalism and imperialism in the early twentieth century. Marhaenism, Sukarno call that ideology. The purpose of this paper is to provide an understanding of the political ideology that developed early days of the movement of the twentieth century. Until now, Marhaenism is still interesting to be studied and understood even applied in the life of the nation. Writings using the historical method is descriptive-analysis. Sources of data obtained from the literature, library materials, and writings by Sukarno as the originator of this ideology.

Marhaenism an ideology of opposition against colonialism and foreign imperialism. With the spirit of Sukarno hoped Marhaen colonized people will soon emerge from the downturn. Then able to process, enjoy the fruits of his labors without having to submit to someone else. Marhaenism not just a symbol of resurrection of the wrong cilice, but a

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spirit of all the people of Indonesia that is free from physical and mental colonization coming from the outside.

[Jakarta in the 1930s in Color](#) (Video)

Explore the exotic city of Batavia, and experience the sights and sights of this fabled city

A Dutch documentary film showing the cities three years after the war. On Sumatra a dance is being performed. Also, a visit is paid to Bandung in the Preanger district.

Sukarno in 1931

[Dokumenter Berwarna Hindia Belanda tahun 1931](#) (Video)

An episode of "FitzPatrick Travel-Talks", following a ship on its journey to Java. This documentary shows views of the Batavia seaport (now Jakarta, Indonesia); detailing the atmosphere of the Dutch canals which were originally built for transportation, then used by some people as a place to wash clothes. This film also shows a fishing village in the old town of Batavia, the botanical garden in Buitenzorg (now Bogor, Indonesia), Borobudur Temple, Kamojang Crater, Papandayan Mountain, forests, rice fields, and markets.

Sukarno in 1936



[Sukarno and friends in exile in Flores, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 229.jpg](#)

In 1938, Sukarno was transferred to southern Sumatra, where he remained until the Japanese invasion of Indonesia in 1942. During the Japanese occupation of 1942-45, Sukarno remained outwardly loyal to the occupation authorities while actually working in the interest of the Liberation movement and maintaining his ties with the country's patriotic underground organizations.

Sukarno in 1937

[Kegiatan Sultan Hamengkubuwono VIII dan Sunan Pakubuwono X - Indonesia Tempo Dulu](#)

Short news about the visit of Sultan Hamengkubuwana VIII (Sultan of Yogyakarta Sultanate in 1921-1939) and Sunan Pakubuwana X (Sunan Surakarta Sunanate in 1893-1939) to Buitenzorg Palace (now the Bogor Presidential Palace), and the visit of Sunan Pakubuwana X and GKR. Hemas and his entourage to the tomb of Sunan Amangkurat I in Tegal.

Sukarno in 1938

Bangsawan Nusantara hadir Peringatan Naik Tahta Ratu Wilhelmina tahun 1938

(Video)

The opening of the 40th Jubilee of Queen Wilhelmina which took place in Nieuwe Kerk, Amsterdam. Dutch East Indies (Indonesian) nobility who attended the ceremony:

Legiun Mangkunegaran tahun 1938 - Solo Tempo Dulu (Video)

The 100th anniversary of the founding of the Legiun MangkPerang Kemerdekaan Indonesia di Bandung dan Surabaya tahun 1945. Mangkunegaran in the courtyard of the Mangkunegaran Palace in Surakarta. Legiun Mangkunegaran was an Army Corps. It originated in 1757 as the court army of Prince Sambernyawa of Mangkunegaran. After colonization of Java by the Netherlands it was reorganized by Herman Willem Daendels as part of the Dutch forces, but with Javanese commanders. The formation of the Legiun was inspired by the modern armies of Grande Army formed by Emperor Napoleon I, complete with French-style uniforms and weapons belonging to troops who once controlled the mainland of Europe.

Sukarno in 1940

Hindia Belanda Bersiap Hadapi Serangan Jepang tahun 1940 (Video)

Propaganda coverage in the Dutch East Indies on giving responses to the Japanese Empire's maneuvers in the Asia-Pacific region during World War II; especially as its mother country, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, was occupied by the government of Nazi Germany, resulted in the Dutch East Indies had to work alone in defending themselves from the possibility of Japanese military aggression. Queen Wilhelmina and PM Dirk Jan de Geer were forced to create an exile government in London until 1945.

Sukarno in 1941

Jakarta 1941 (Video)

A colorful journey to Jakarta in 1941. Enjoy the rare colored footage, absorb the sounds and ambience of 77 years ago, listen to some original N.I.R.O.M radio broadcasting, recognize the buildings that do still exist in today's Jakarta, and admire some of the beautiful Batavia landmarks that have sadly been demolished since then.

[Indonesia in Color, before the Japanese Occupation](#) (Video)

Travel back into time and discover the mystical islands of Indonesia, in another time. Experience the sights and sounds of a land caught in time.

[Dokumenter Berwarna Hindia Belanda tahun 1941](#) (Video)

Special coverage showing the atmosphere of the Dutch East Indies in 1941, as a colony of the modern and prosperous kingdom of the Netherlands with the customs of various tribes and various monuments from the past. The life of metropolises such as Batavia and Bandung, the industry and trade advancement, fertile agricultural and plantation lands, abundant of mineral resources, the rapid development of infrastructure, and the progress of education systems and military capabilities.

Sukarno in 1942

[The Japanese Invasion of Indonesia, 1942- Tempo Doeloe](#) (Video)

Once the first Japanese troops landed on Java, the Fall of the Dutch East Indies was imminent. What followed was the catalyst for the eventual independence of Indonesia, and the end of centuries of colonial rule by the Netherlands.

The short period of Japanese rule over Indonesia was often seen as brutal and exploitive, yet supportive of an independent Indonesia, during the last years of their rule, which ended on August 17th, 1945.

Journey back into time, and witness the fall of the Dutch East Indies, as the Japanese army march forward into Java. Witness the surrender of the Dutch administration.

Sukarno in 1943

[PM Hideki Tojo bertemu Raja-Raja Jawa di Jakarta tahun 1943](#) (Video)

Coverage of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's arrival in Java on July 7, 1943, as one of the agenda of his visit to various regions in Southeast Asia. The arrival of the Japanese prime minister in Jakarta was welcomed by Ir. Sukarno and Drs. Mohammad Hatta along with several state officials and figures of the national movement, and their procession were greeted enthusiastically by thousands of people gathered along the road.

Sukarno in 1944

Kota Surakarta tahun 1944 - Solo Tempo Dulu

Propaganda coverage of the Japanese Occupation Government in Indonesia with the title "New Life". A content of public information that contained recommendations from the Japanese Occupation Government in order that Indonesian residents plant vacant lands with food crops and cotton, to avoid food shortages and clothing during the war, including the distribution of tilapia fish seeds to residents in each tonarigumi (RT).

The Last Sunan dan Jejak Revolusi di Solo

The documentary with a duration of 13.24 covered around the traditional leadership of Surakarta or Surakarta Sunanate related to the revolution that took place in Surakarta.

During World War II, Sukarno cooperated with the Japanese when Indonesia was occupied by them, while still continuing his agitation for Indonesian Independence.



[Soekarno shakes hand with Moichiri Yamamoto.jpg](#)



[Sukarno speaking to romusha, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 230.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1945

After the war, Sukarno and Mohammad [Hatta](#) played crucial roles in the establishment of the Republic of [Indonesia](#).

Bung Karno berziarah di Makam Pangeran Diponegoro - Indonesia Tempo Dulu

Propaganda coverage of the Japanese Occupation Government in Indonesia about the visit of Ir. Sukarno to Makassar to explain the intentions and objectives of the occupation government in front of the people and preparations for Indonesian independence, included the symbolically hand over of the Red-White Flag to the people of Sulawesi and Borneo in commemoration of the Tentyoo Setsu (Emperor Hirohito's birthday), and the opening ceremony of the Kenkoku Gakuin (school of civil service) whose students consisted of the best students from various regions in Indonesia

Akhir Penjajahan Jepang dan Perang Revolusi Kemerdekaan - Indonesia Tempo Dulu. (Video)

Japan surrendered to the Allies, Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta proclaimed Indonesian independence, the arrival of Allied troops under the leadership of Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison was accompanied by NICA who intended to restore Dutch authority, the Linggarjati Agreement was signed by Prime Minister Sutan Syahrir and Lieutenant Governor General H.J. van Mook, the establishment of the State of East Indonesia, the broke up of a revolutionary war to maintain independence, the guerrillas burned factories and destroyed irrigation infrastructure – an action that wasn't just harming the Dutch but it made the civilian population even more suffering, the diplomatic war between Charles Thamboe and H.J. van Mook at UN Headquarters, the UN Security Council's efforts to reconcile Indonesia and the Netherlands, and the end of the glorious Dutch Empire.

Perang Kemerdekaan Indonesia di Bandung dan Surabaya tahun 1945 (Video)

PKI Song (Re-Mix Video)



Sukarno's rise to power, ABC 1966.webm (Video)

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[Sukarno and Japan, ABC 1966.webm](#)¹ (Video)



[Sukarno konfrontasi, indonesia's undeclared war, ABC 1966.webm](#) (Video)

On Aug. 17, 1945, on behalf of the Indonesian people, Sukarno proclaimed the independence of the Netherlands colony known as the Dutch East Indies and the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia and became the Republic's first President.



[Indonesia declaration of independence 17 August 1945.jpg](#)



[Indonesian flag raised 17 August 1945.jpg](#)



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[KNIP1.jpg](#)

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[Peristiwa+Rengasdengklok.jpg](#)

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[Soekarno and the Leaders of APB.jpg](#)

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[SoekarnoDoaProKemRI.jpg](#)

- [Sukarno and cabinet at press conference \(1945\), Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 233.jpg](#)
- [Sukarno and Fatmawati making radio contact with Bukittinggi, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 235.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno and Hatta together, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p7.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and his father, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 231.jpg](#)



[Sukarno arriving, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p7.jpg](#)



[Sukarno being made President of RIS, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 238.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno blocked from speaking, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p7.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Makassar 30 April 1945.png](#)



[Sukarno reading the proclamation, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 233.jpg](#)



[Sukarno speaking on podium, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p8.jpg](#)



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[Sukarno speaking, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p8.jpg](#)

[Sukarno in 1946](#)

[Indonesia Calling by Joris Ivens 1946 - Indonesian Sub-title](#) (Video)

This short movie recalls the Indonesia Independence Proclamation in Sydney post World War 2, as trade union seamen and waterside workers refuse to service Dutch ships (known as the "Black Armada"). It is a legacy for the relationship between two countries, Australia and Indonesia.



[Sukarno, Syekh Abbas dan Syekh Mustafa.jpg](#)

- [Ir. Soekarno na een bespreking met Sjahrir. Achter hem Mohammed Roem, Bestanddeelnr 901-9576.jpg](#)



[Lord Killearn en Ir. Soekarno, Bestanddeelnr 901-9577.jpg](#)

- [Overeenkomst van Linggadjati. Deelnemers aan de conferentie Ir. Soekarno, Prof., Bestanddeelnr 901-9574.jpg](#)

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[Participants of Linggarjati Agreement.jpg](#)



[Suharto Saluting Teachers 21 May 1946.JPG](#)



[Sukarno 1 July 1946 KR.JPG](#)



[Sukarno and Fatmawati in motorcade, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p31.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno and Fatmawati, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p4.jpg](#)

- [Sukarno greeting Indonesians coming from Australia, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p13.jpg](#)



[Sukarno in car, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p23.jpg](#)



[Sukarno meeting press, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p4.jpg](#)



[Sukarno meeting schoolgirls, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p31.jpg](#)

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- [Sukarno riding horse at Army celebration \(1946\), Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 234.jpg](#)
- [Sukarno speaking as Life journalist photographs him, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p31.jpg](#)
- [Sukarno speaking to Indonesian soldiers, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p17.jpg](#)



[Sukarno working, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p4.jpg](#)



[Sukarno, Impressions of the Fight ... in Indonesia, p5.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1947

- [COLLECTIE TROPENMUSEUM President Soekarno en de Indiase premier Nehru kijken toe hoe Indira Gandhi bloemen in ontvangst neemt tijdens een bezoek aan de Borobudur TMnr 10015646.jpg](#)

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- [COLLECTIE TROPENMUSEUM President Soekarno opent de zitting van het Republikeinse Parlement te Malang op 18 maart 1947 TMnr 10001279.jpg](#)



[P03531.001EatonSukarno1947.jpg](#)



[Soekarno, president van de Republiek Indonesia, Bestanddeelnr 11866.jpg](#)



[Sukarno swearing in Sudirman 1947.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1948

Bab yang Hilang - Soekarno vs Hatta (Video)

Indonesia, Jakarta and Medan in 1948 (Video)

Abdication Queen Wilhelmina and the inauguration of Princess Juliana (1948)

President Sukarno was a honored Head of State at the Inauguration of Princess Juliana. A complete and extra-long edition of the Polygoon news about the abdication of Queen Wilhelmina and the inauguration of Princess Juliana in 1948. Look behind the scenes of this [journal](#) or view the [file](#).



[Hatta ratulangi sukarno.jpg](#)

- [Luitenant Vosveld meldt zich bij President Soekarno, om deze mededeling te doen, Bestanddeelnr 5200.jpg](#)
- [Presentatie van gevangen genomen Republikeinse leiders en medewerkers op het bor, Bestanddeelnr 5408.jpg](#)
- [Presentatie van gevangen genomen Republikeinse leiders op het bordes van het res, Bestanddeelnr 5410.jpg](#)



[Soekarna met luitenant Vosveld in een jeep na zijn arrestatie, Bestanddeelnr 5196.jpg](#)

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[Soekarno, 1948.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and Hatta before exile \(1948\), Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 235.jpg](#)



[SUKARNO WIR 0070.jpg](#)



[Sukarno with Agus Salim in Prapat \(1948\), Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 236.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1949

[Nieuws uit Indonesië - Intocht Sukarno in Djakarta \(1949\) \(Video\)](#)

Sultan Hamengku Buwono van Djokjakarta en de Hoge Vertegenwoordiger van de kroon, A.H.J. Lovink and Hoge Commissioner Dr. H.M. Hirschfeld.

[Sultan Kutai mengunjungi Kilang Minyak BPM - Balikpapan Tempo Dulu](#)

Sultan A.M. Parikesit (Sultan Kutai Kartanegara Regency in 1920-1981; Head of the Kutai Special Region in 1949-1960) along with the empress and crown prince (later ascended the throne to become Sultan AM Salehuddin II; Sultan Kutai Kartanegara in 1999-2018) visited the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij oil refinery located in the city of Balikpapan, which back then was part of the Kutai Kartanegara Regency, in 1949.



[BW Lapian with Soekarno.jpg](#)

- [COLLECTIE TROPENMUSEUM President Soekarno tijdens een wandeling met Hadji Agus Salim TMnr 10018810.jpg](#)
- [Graffiti op schutting van golfplaten Tetap Merdeka. Van der VlasNo Fan Mo, Bestanddeelnr 3082.jpg](#)



[Hamengkubuwana IX, Sukarno, and Hatta KR 10 December 1949.jpg](#)

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[Indonesian republican leaders in Bangka \(1\).jpg](#)

- [Nieuws uit Indonesië- De beëdiging van President Soekarno in Djokjakarta-512314.ogv](#)
- [Nieuws uit Indonesië- Overdracht soevereiniteit en intocht van President Soekarno in Djakarta-514457.ogv](#)⁴



[Presiden Sukarno.jpg](#)

- [Soekarno en Agus Salim in ballingschap . Wandelend langs het Tobameer nabij Prap, Bestanddeelnr 15346.jpg](#)



[Soldiers marching around Sukarno, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 238.jpg](#)

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[Sudirman talking with Sukarno, Kota Jogjakarta 200 Tahun, plate after page 80.jpg](#)



[Sukarno at Istana Merdeka \(1949\), Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 239.jpg](#)



[Sukarno at Maguwo airfield \(1949\), Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 237.jpg](#)



[Sukarno hugging Sudirman, Kota Jogjakarta 200 Tahun, plate after page 80.jpg](#)



[Sukarno talking with Sudirman and TB Simatupang, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 237.jpg](#)



[Sukarno's return to Yogyakarta, Kota Jogjakarta 200 Tahun, plate before page 73.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1950

In the 1950s, Sukarno attempted to consolidate his multi-island nations.

- [COLLECTIE TROPENMUSEUM In juni 1950 organiseerde de leiding van de KOWANI \(Kongres Wanita Indonesia\) in Djakarta een congres dat door alle afdelingen in Indonesië werd bijgewoond TMnr 10000216.jpg](#)



[Henry Gauquie and Sukarno Harian Umum 1 December 1950 p1.jpg](#)

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[Indonesia Natsir Cabinet.jpg](#)

- [COLLECTIE TROPENMUSEUM President Soekarno en de Indiase premier Nehru kijken toe hoe Indira Gandhi bloemen in ontvangst neemt tijdens een bezoek aan de Borobudur TMnr 10015646.jpg](#)



[Indonesia visit of Jawaharlal Nehru, 1950 \(01\).jpg](#)



[Indonesia visit of Jawaharlal Nehru, 1950 \(02\).jpg](#)



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[Indonesia visit of Jawaharlal Nehru, 1950 \(03\).jpg](#)



[Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a mass meeting in Indonesia.jpg](#)



[Jawaharlal Nehru at Tangkuban Prabu, a Sulphur crater in Java, Indonesia, 1950.jpg](#)



[Jawaharlal Nehru looking at a giant image of Lord Buddha in Borobudur, 1950.jpg](#)



[Soekarno and Nehru.JPG](#)

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[Soekarno and Sao Shwe Thaik.JPG](#)



[Soekarno with Khawaja Nazimuddin.JPG](#)



[Sukarno and family Harian Umum 3 November 1950 p1.jpg](#)



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[Sukarno and Sugiyo Pranoto 17 August 1950 KR.jpg](#)



[Sukarno sworn in Harian Umum 3 November 1950 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno with children and Nehru.jpg](#)



[Sukarno with Elpidio Quirino.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1952

[**Hope and Facts: A Summary of the Message Delivered by President Soekarno on August 17, 1952, with Reports of Various Ministries, Wilopo Cabinet Programme and Government Reply in Parliment**](#) 1952 Address President Soekarno

- [Arnold mononutu with sukarno in purwodadi on 15 september 1952, potret seorang patriot, p. 137.jpg](#)

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[Bambang Sugeng Suara Rakyat 24 Dec 1952 p1.jpg](#)



[Military Day Suara Rakyat 7 Oct 1952 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and family, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 240.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and Quirino Suara Rakyat 26 Jul 1952 p1.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno and Quirino Suara Rakyat 28 Jul 1952 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and Simatupang Suara Rakyat 22 Feb 1952 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and Wilopo Suara Rakyat 22 Nov 1952 p1.JPG](#)



[Sukarno at funeral Suara Rakyat 24 Sep 1952 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno awarding champions Suara Rakyat 8 Oct 1952 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Suara Rakyat 12 Nov 1952 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Suara Rakyat 20 Oct 1952 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Suara Rakyat 24 May 1952 p1.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno Suara Rakyat 8 Nov 1952 p2.jpg](#)



[Sukarno with camera Suara Rakyat 5 Feb 1952 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno with Eleanor Roosevelt, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 239.jpg](#)



[Sukarno, Indonesia Tanah Airku, p5.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno-Hatta Suara Rakyat 28 Nov 1952 p1.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1953

- [Sukarno and Fatmawati with Mr and Mrs Mukarto, Wanita di Indonesia p39 \(Ministry of Information\).jpg](#)



[Sukarno and Nixon Suara Indonesia 26 Oct 1953 p1.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1954



[Hartini and Family 1 Suara Merdeka 25 Sep 1954 p1.jpg](#)

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[Hartini and Family 2 Suara Merdeka 25 Sep 1954 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and books, Tambahan dan Pembetulan Pekan Buku Indonesia 1954, p35.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and committee, Tambahan dan Pembetulan Pekan Buku Indonesia 1954, p32.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and his book Sarinah, Tambahan dan Pembetulan Pekan Buku Indonesia 1954, p30.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno and model of book, *Tambahan dan Pembetulan Pekan Buku Indonesia* 1954, p33.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and novels, *Tambahan dan Pembetulan Pekan Buku Indonesia* 1954, p38.jpg](#)

- [Sukarno and Wilopo with HB Jassin's *Kesusastaan Indonesia Modern*, *Tambahan dan Pembetulan Pekan Buku Indonesia* 1954, p24.jpg](#)



[Sukarno at Masyumi Convention Suara Merdeka 30 December 1954.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno looking at Naga Merah, Tambahan dan Pembetulan Pekan Buku Indonesia 1954, p22.jpg](#)



[Sukarno on Motorcycle Suara Merdeka 18 Sep 1954 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno praying over Agus Salim 9 Nov 1954 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Suara Indonesia 9 Jan 1954 p1.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno Suara Merdeka 11 Oct 1954 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Suara Merdeka 4 October 1954.jpg](#)



[Sukarno, Fatmawati, and Guruh Suara Indonesia 18 Feb 1954 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno, Pekan Buku Indonesia 1954, p248.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1955

As one of the organizers of the 1955 Bandung Conference of Asian and African Nations, Sukarno played a leading role in its preparation, as well as the conference itself.



PRESIDENT SUKARNO OPENING SPEECH AT, THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE, 1955, INDONESIA (VIDEO)

In 1955, the leaders of Asia and Africa met for the first time at the Bandung Conference in Indonesia.

INDONESIA, THE NATION UNDER PRESIDENT SUKARNO IN 1955 (VIDEO)

Some ten years after president Sukarno declared its independence life in all parts of Indonesia is taking its normal course.

ASIAN / AFRICAN CONFERENCE IN BANDUNG (1955) (VIDEO)

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Unissued / unused material. American newsreel item. Asian / African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia. LS Communist Premier ...

[PRERESIDENT SUKARNO OF INDONESIA I SPEAKS AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF ASIAN-AFRICAN ...HD STOCK FOOTAGE \(VIDEO\)](#)

[CriticalPast](#) is an archive of historic footage. The vintage footage in this video has been uploaded for research purposes.

[Presiden Sukarno menerima kunjungan Tunku Abdul Rahman dari Malaya di Istana Bogor tahun 1955 \(Video\)](#)

[Bandung Asia Africa Spirit 1955 Indonesia Soekarno. \(Video\)](#)

[ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE LEADERS RECREATE 'BANDUNG WALK' 2015 \(VIDEO\)](#)

Over 100 leaders and representatives of Asian and African countries are honoring the achievements of their forefathers.



[1955 Indonesian Election Sukarno.png](#)



[Sukarno at Sonobudoyo Suara Merdeka 3 Feb 1955 p1.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno in line to vote \(1955\), Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 243.jpg](#)



[Sukarno on the hajj, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 242.jpg](#)



[Titien Sumarni with President Sukarno, Sejarah Hidup RA Titien Sumarni, p62.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1956

He established (1956) a "Guided Democracy" with a cabinet that represented all Political parties.

[Collectie Fotocollectie Afdrukken ANEFO Rousel, fotonummer 157-0640, Bestanddeelnr 157-0640.jpg](#)



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[ConstitutionalAssemblyOpening.jpg](#)

- [Rendra Karno reading actors' demands to Sukarno, Peran Pemuda dalam Kebangkitan Film Indonesia, p169.jpg](#)



[Soong Ching-ling and Sukarno.jpg](#)



[Soong Ching-ling, Sukarno and others.jpg](#)



[Sukarno family Proklamasi 11 February 1956 p1.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno in Washington DC cph.3c34160.jpg](#)



[Sukarno with Mao Zedong, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 244.jpg](#)

- [苏加诺向宋庆龄赠送礼品.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1957

[Marhaen and Proletarian: Speech Before the Indonesian Nationalist Party at the Party's Thirtieth Anniversary at Bandung, July 3rd 1957](#) 1957 Address: President Soekarno

PRESIDENT SOEKARNO OPENING SPEECH AT,BANDUNG CONFERENCE 1957 (VIDEO)



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[Ambassador John M. Allison meeting President Sukarno, Aneka Amerika 102 \(1957\), p1.jpg](#)

- [Ambassador John M. Allison shaking hands with President Sukarno, Aneka Amerika 102 \(1957\), p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and Ali Sastroamidjojo inspecting Garuda Contingent, Garuda Perdamia, p85.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and Guntur in Disneyland, Aneka Amerika 102 \(1957\), p32.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and Jack Lynch at Disneyland, Aneka Amerika 102 \(1957\), p32.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno in front of Golden Horseshoe Saloon, Aneka Amerika 102 \(1957\), p33.jpg](#)



[Sukarno riding mini car with Walt Disney, Aneka Amerika 102 \(1957\), p32.jpg](#)



[Sukarno speaking to Garuda Contingent, Garuda Perdamaian, p72.jpg](#)



[Sukarno with Guntur at Disneyland, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 243.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1958

In the late 1950's, Sukarno adopted a new system of government "Guided Democracy" that significantly strengthened the president's personal powers.

President Soekarno on Economic Defensibility: And Tourism in Indonesia 1958

Address: President Soekarno

Capitalism creates poverty 1958 Author: President Soekarno



Soekarno and Voroshilov.jpg



Stevan Kragujevic, Tito, Sukarno and Jovanka, 19.1.1958, hotel Metropol u Beogradu.jpg



Sukarno dancing with Moluccans, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 247.jpg

Sukarno in 1959

Regional and factional problems, however, led him, in July, 1959, to dissolve the constituent assembly and assume full dictatorial powers.

[Address of Counsel by H.E. President Sukarno to the First Plenary Sitting of the National Planning Council, Held in Istana Negara on 28th August, 1959](#) 1959

Address: President Soekarno

[Moluccas speeches of President Soekarno](#) 1959 Author: President Soekarno

[Political Manifesto, Republic of Indonesia of 17th August 1959](#) 1959 Author:

President Soekarno

[Statement by H.E. President](#) 1959 Authors: Achmed Sukarno; Dewan Perwakilan; People Representative Council

[The XIV Anniversary of Heroes Day, November 10th, 1959: Address by H.E. President Sukarno at the Mass Rally in Jogjakarta](#) 1959 Author: President Soekarno

[State Visit to Indonesia of the President of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito](#) 1959

Address: President Soekarno

[Speech by H.E. President Sukarno at the State Banquet for Colombo Plan Delegates](#) 1959 Address: President Soekarno

[Indonesia's Political Manifesto, 1959-1964](#) 1959-1964 Author: President Soekarno



[1959 Decree 1.jpg](#)



[Soekarno 1959.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1960

In 1960 he was awarded the International Lenin Prize for Strengthening Peace Between Nations.

Planned National Overall Development 1960 Address: President Soekarno

To Build the World Anew: President's Sukarno's Major Address Delivered Before the 15th United Nations General Assembly Session of Friday 30 September 1960

1960 Address: President Soekarno

"Like an angel that strikes from the skies": the march of our revolution 1960

Address: President Soekarno



[Ayub Khan Yogyakarta Nasional 8 Dec 1960 p1.jpg](#)



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[Harold McMillan and Sukarno Nasional 13 Oct 1960 p1.jpg](#)



[Predsednik Sukarno s pionirkami pred vhodom v Postojnsko jamo 1960.jpg](#)



[Predsednik Tito in Sukarno na izhodu Postojnske jame 1960 \(2\).jpg](#)



[Predsednik Tito in Sukarno na izhodu Postojnske jame 1960.jpg](#)



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[Predsednik Tito in Sukarno s soprogama pred Postojnsko jamo 1960.jpg](#)



[Predsednik Tito in Sukarno s soprogama v Postojnski jami 1960.jpg](#)

- [Predsednik Tito in Sukarno ter predsednik Ljudske skupščine LRS Miha Marinko s soprogami v Postojnski jami 1960.jpg](#)



[Sukarno and Fidel, 1960.jpg](#)



[Sukarno in Havana.jpg](#)

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[Sukarno Nasional 1 Aug 1960 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Nasional 1 Jul 1960 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Nasional 13 Jun 1960 p1.jpg](#)



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[Sukarno Nasional 18 Aug 1960 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Nasional 24 Nov 1960 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Nasional 27 Jul 1960 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Nasional 7 Jun 1960 p1.jpg](#)



[Sukarno, Jalesveva Jayamahe, p9.jpg](#)



[Sukarno2 Nasional 1 Jul 1960 p1.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1961

The People's Command for the Liberation of West Irian: Given by the President/Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, Commander-in-Chief of the Supreme Command for the Liberation of West Irian, at a Mass Meeting in Jogjakarta, on 19th December 1961 1961 Author: President Soekarno

The Holy Qurān Remoulds Mankind: Speech of Soekarno on the Occasion [of] the Nuzulul Quran at the State Palace on March 6, 1961 Address: President Soekarno

Welcomed Kennedy and Sukarno in Russia 1961 (Video)

Meeting at the airport the President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia Dr. Sukarno.

Bung Karno di Afghanistan (Video)

Bung Karno visited Kabul, Afghanistan in 1961

President Sukarno With Kennedy - PART SOUND – 1961 (Video)

On November 28, 1961, President Kennedy halted sales of silver by the Treasury Department. Increasing demand for silver as an industrial metal had led to an increase in the market price of silver above the United States government's fixed price. This led to a decline in the government's excess silver reserves by over 80% during 1961. Kennedy also called upon Congress to phase out silver certificates in favor of Federal Reserve notes which, according to the [Associated Press](#) at that time, were still backed by gold.

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO



[Belgrade Conference, 1961.jpg](#)



[Eid prayers Nasional 22 Mar 1961 p1.jpg](#)



[JFKWHP-AR6536-G.jpg](#)



[JFKWHP-AR6536-H.jpg](#)

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO



[JFKWHP-KN-C17626.jpg](#)



[JFKWHP-KN-C17631.jpg](#)



[JFKWHP-KN-C17632.jpg](#)

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO



[JFKWHP-KN-C18766.jpg](#)



[JFKWHP-KN-C18767.jpg](#)



[JFKWHP-KN-C18795.jpg](#)



[John F Kennedy greeting Sukarno, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 249.jpg](#)



[Sukarno Nasional 10 Feb 1961 p1.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1962

In 1962, Sukarno ordered sporadic raids on Dutch New Guinea, intensifying a conflict that resulted in UN intervention; his action, however, brought Dutch New Guinea under Indonesian administration in May, 1963.

[**The door is still open for a peaceful solution of the West Irian problem: address delivered on Idul Fitri day, March 8**](#) 1962 Address: President Soekarno

[**The Indonesian Dawn is Approaching, It's the Dawn of the Victory of Men: Address by H.E. President Sukarno Before Delegates of the International Union of Students at the Opening Session of International Students' Solidarity for the Liberation of West Irian in Senayan Sports Palace, Djakarta, on 15 May 1962**](#)
1962 Address: President Soekarno

[**Dutch public acceptance conditio sine qua non for resumption of negotiations**](#)
1962 Author: President Soekarno

[**The Resounding Voice of the Indonesian Revolution**](#) Author: President Soekarno

[Indonesia Wants Negotiations on the West Irian Problem: Based on Transfer of Administration from Netherlands to Indonesia](#) 1962 Address: President Soekarno

[Message and Order of the Day by the President, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, on Armed Forces Day, October 5, 1962](#) 1962 Author: Soekarno

[Sukarno in 1963](#)

The title of "Great Leader of the Revolution" was conferred on Sukarno in 1963 by the Provisional People's Consultative Congress (PPCC), which also appointed him president for life.

[PIDATO LENGKAP SUKARNO TH 1963 .. MAU DENGGER? donlot aja](#) (Video)

Sukarno, who proclaimed himself president for life in 1963, increased his country's ties to Communist China in the late 1950s and 60s and admitted increasing numbers of Communists and pro-Communists to his government.

In 1963 he announced his opposition to the British-sponsored Federation of Malaysia.

[The resounding voice of the Indonesian Revolution. Independence day message Djakarta, August 17, 1963. - \[H. Roeslan Abdulgani\], Manipol & Usdek. - \[Sukarno\], The birth of Pantja Sila \[Address on June 1, 1945\]](#) Authors: Achmed Sukarno; H Roeslan Abudulgani

[Toward Freedom and the Dignity of Man: A Collection of Five Speeches](#) Author: President Soekarno

Testament " [The Green Hilton Memorial Agreement](#) " in Geneva (Switzerland) on 14 November 1963

The treaty called " Green Hilton Memorial Agreement Geneva." The world's most expensive Deed signed by John F. Kennedy as U.S. President, Ir Soekarno as President and William Vouker representing Switzerland. This triangular agreement made at the Hilton Geneva on 14 November 1963 as a continuation of the MOU conducted in 1961.

The point is, the U.S. Government recognizes the existence of gold bars worth more than 57 thousand tons of pure gold which consists of 17 packets of gold and Indonesia received the gold bullion it becomes collateral for the U.S. financial world that its operation conducted by the Swiss Government through the United Bank of Switzerland (UBS).

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

57.000 Ton	=	57.000.000 Kg
1 Kg	=	32.1507466 Troy Ounce
57.000.000 Kg	=	1.832.592.556 Troy Ounce
1 Troy Ounce Emas	=	1.325 US Dollar
Total nilai emas	=	2.428.185.136.700 US Dollar
Dengan Kurs Rp.11.000	=	26.710.036.503.700.000 Rupiah
Atau	=	26.710 Trilyun Rupiah
Bunga 2,5% setahun	=	668 Trilyun Rupiah
Total bunga terhutang 50 tahun	=	33.400 Trilyun Rupiah
Bunga berbunga	=	1.575 Trilyun Rupiah
Total hutang Amerika ke Indonesia	=	61.885 Trilyun Rupiah



This is the most shattering agreement. This is the agreement that led to the killing of U.S. President John Fitzgerald Kennedy (JFK) 22 November 1963. This is an agreement which then triggers the imposition of Bung Karno (Sukarno) from the presidency by the CIA network that uses ambitions Suharto. And this is the covenant which until now remains the biggest mystery in the history of mankind.

And, here's an agreement that makes some people crazy spread money to get a piece of the property that became known as "one of the" treasures Amanah Rakyat Indonesia and the Nation. This is an agreement by the world community as a Timeless Treasure of Mankind.

Through this agreement Sukarno, as a reliable mandate holder, will undertake the repositioning of the gold collateral, then used into the banking system to create a Fractional Reserve Banking against the U.S. dollar. This agreement was facilitated by Threeparthaid Gold Commission and through this agreement as authority against the gold to the U.S. government changed hands. Of the agreement, issued Executive Order Numbered 11110, signed by President JFK gave full authority to the Treasury Department to take over the right to issue currency from the Federal Reserve.

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

Whatsoever was undertaken by Franklin, Lincoln, and several other presidents, regardless of the shackles that the U.S. credit system, was also applied by Jewish bankers. President JFK gave one of the powers to the Treasury Department to issue a certificate silver coin silver coins over so that the government could issue more debt without a dollar to the Central Bank (Federal Reserve).

[Executive Order 11110](#) was issued by [U.S. President John F. Kennedy](#) on June 4, 1963.

This [executive order](#) amended Executive Order 10289 (dated September 17, 1951) by delegating to the [Secretary of the Treasury](#) the president's authority to issue [silver certificates](#) under the Thomas Amendment of the [Agricultural Adjustment Act](#), as amended by the [Gold Reserve Act](#). The order allowed the Secretary to issue silver certificates, if any were needed, during the transition period under President Kennedy's plan to eliminate Silver Certificates and use Federal Reserve Notes.

Kennedy repeated his calls for Congress to act on several occasions, including his 1963 Economic Report, where he wrote:

I again urge a revision in our silver policy to reflect the status of silver as a metal for which there is an expanding industrial demand. Except for its use in coins, silver serves no useful monetary function.

In 1961, at my direction, sales of silver were suspended by the Secretary of the Treasury. As further steps, I recommend repeal of those Acts that oblige the Treasury to support the price of silver; and repeal of the special 50-percent tax on transfers of interest in silver and authorization for the Federal Reserve System to issue notes in denominations of \$1, so as to make possible the gradual withdrawal of silver certificates from circulation and the use of the silver thus released for coinage purposes. I urge the Congress to take prompt action on these recommended changes.



[Antonín Novotný 1963.jpg](#)

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO



[Sukarno receiving adat honor, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 251.jpg](#)



[Sukarno receiving honorary PHD, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 250.jpg](#)



[Sukarno with adat people in West Kalimantan, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 252.jpg](#)



[Sukarno with cakalele dancers, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 252.jpg](#)



[Sukarno with Papuan leaders \(1963\), Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 244.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1964

[Reflections Upon the Indonesian Revolution](#) 1964 Author: President Soekarno

[If You Want to Search God, Read the Holy Qurʾān: An Address by President Sukarno at One of the Anniversary Celebrations of Nuzulul Qurʾān](#) 1964 An Address by President Sukarno at One of the Anniversary Celebrations of Nuzulul Qurʾān

Sukarno in 1965

[Asian Problems Solved by Asians](#) 1965 Address: President Soekarno

[The era of confrontation](#) 1965 Author: President Soekarno

Sukarno's influence in Indonesia's political life waned after 1965, when a right-wing military group assumed power as a result of the September 30, 1965 Movement.

Sukarno withdrew (1965) Indonesia from the United Nations after Malaysia took its seat on the Security Council. An attempted coup late in 1965, which was blamed on the Communists, led to a military takeover in Indonesia by General [Suharto](#), who replaced Sukarno as effective ruler of Indonesia.



[Sukarno inspecting scouts, Bung Karno Penjambung Lidah Rakjat 256.jpg](#)

Sukarno in 1966

Overthrow of Sukarno

Never Leave History! 1966 Author: President Soekarno

In March 1966, Sukarno was forced to surrender all power to General Suharto, minister in command of ground forces.

The PPCC, meeting in July 1966, revoked its appointment of Sukarno to the presidency for life.



[Supersemarp77.jpg](#)



[Supersemarp91.jpg](#)



AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

[Anti PKI Literature.jpg](#)



[Armed Forces Victory Parade Supersemar 01.jpg](#)



[Armed Forces Victory Parade Supersemar 02.jpg](#)



[Armed Forces Victory Parade Supersemar 03.jpg](#)



AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

[Col Untung.jpg](#)

- [Detail, 40 HARI KEGAGALAN "G.30.S" 1 OKTOBER- 10 NOVEMBER 1965, TIETAKAN KEDUA, STAF PERTAHANAN KEAMANAN, Lembaga Sedarah, T.H. 1966 \(cropped\).jpg](#)



[Indonesian Army General Staff 1965.png](#)



[Merdeka Square 1965.jpg](#)



[Supersemar I.JPG](#)

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO



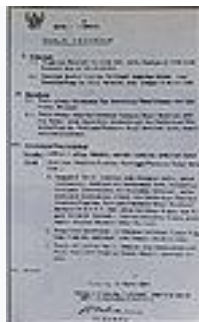
[Supersemar signatures.JPG](#)



[Supersemar.jpg](#)



[Supersemar2.jpg](#)



AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

[Supersemarp91.jpg](#)



[Surat Perintah Sebelas Maret - President version.jpg](#)



[Suharto marks the anniversary of the 1965 coup attempt, ABC 1996.webm2 \(Video\)](#)

Sukarno in 1967

On Feb. 20, 1967, Sukarno officially surrendered presidential authority to General Suharto.



[Indonesian president sukarno responds to political tensions, ABC 1967.webm2](#)

Exile house of Sukarno (Bengkulu)

Sukarno was stripped of his title of president for life. He remained under house arrest until his death.

6 Hal Mistis Terkait Presiden Soekarno | Video 6

Who didn't know Ir Soekarno or Bung Karno he is one of the person who contributed to the early independence of Indonesia. He was a very charismatic person.



Exile house of Sukarno, Bengkulu, 2015-04-19 02.jpg



Exile house of Sukarno, Bengkulu 2015-04-19 03.jpg



Desk, Exile House of Sukarno, Bengkulu 2015-04-19.jpg

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO



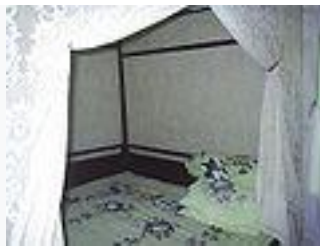
[Mirror and other objects, Exile House of Sukarno, Bengkulu 2015-04-19.jpg](#)

Rengasdengklok Affair



[Altar ruang tamu.jpg](#)

- [Jiau Kie Siong, pemilik rumah peristiwa Rengasdengklok 17 Agustus 1945- 2013-08-17 12-16.gif](#)



[Kamar Bung Karno.jpg](#)

[Kamar Presiden Soekarno Paling Angker \(Video\)](#)

Sukarno in 1970

[Sejarah Kelam Akhir Hayat Ir Soekarno, Megawati Menangis Ungkap Fakta Sesungguhnya.](#) (Video)

[Indonesia in brief](#) 1970 Author: Achmed Sukarno

[Nationalism, Islam and Marxism](#) Monograph 1970 Author: President Soekarno

SUKARNO, 69, DIES; LED INDONESIANS

June 21, 1970

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Sunday, June 21 — Former President Sukarno of Indonesia died early today at Jakarta's Central Army Hospital, an official medical bulletin said. He was 69 years old.

A three-sentence communiqués said he had fallen into a coma at 3:50 A.M. local time and died at 7 A.M. He was admitted to the hospital Tuesday suffering from high blood pressure and a kidney ailment.

A statesman with a flair for the dramatic, Sukarno, who yielded power as President in March of 1966, was one of the first and most outspoken advocates of a third bloc of uncommitted nations, a concept he first articulated in 1955 at the Bandung conference of African and Asian nations.

A powerful speaker, Sukarno wielded almost absolute power in Indonesia for 20 years. He escaped five assassination attempts but was toppled from power by the army after an unsuccessful Communist coup in 1965 in which an estimated 100,000 persons were killed.



[Melawan Lupa - Hari Hari Terakhir Bung Karno.](#) (Video)

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

Sukarno, the proclaimer of Indonesia's independence who became the first president of the Republic of Indonesia was widely known for his services and sacrifice. His services to the nation and state are undeniable. But who would have imagined, at the end of his life the proclaimer must endure with a sense of disappointment since he was kept away from the people he loved so much. Against Forgetting summarize the last chapter of President Sukarno's life that was told by his closest people.

SAKSI HIDUP : PRESIDEN INDONESIA (sebuah potret legasi dan kepemimpinan)

Part of the story is told by the historical actors themselves and their families. A short documentary about the history of presidents once have led this nation. Each president of different era, his unique nature, different of problems but one purpose to build the nation and this country.

Soekarno Mausoleum



[Makam BK di Blitar.jpg](#)



[Pilgrims at Sukarno's grave.jpg](#)



AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

[Soekarno Mausoleum Gate 3.jpg](#)



[Soekarno Mausoleum Museum 1.jpg](#)



[Soekarno Mausoleum tomb.jpg](#)



[The grave of Sukarno in Blitar.jpg](#)

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

Sukarno Money

1945 to 2013 Rupiah Bills



[IND-17-Republik Indonesia-1 Rupiah \(1945\).jpg](#)



[100000 rupiah bill, 2011 revision \(2013 date\), processed, obverse+reverse.jpg](#)

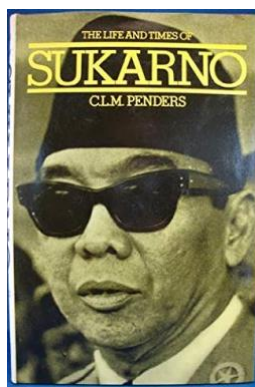
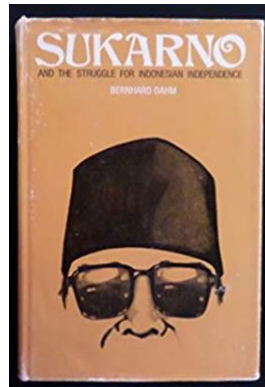
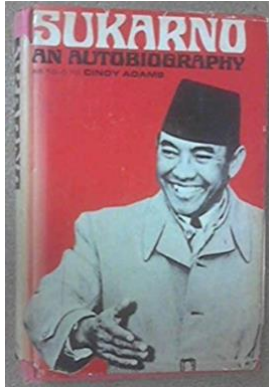
Sukarno on Stamps

1947 to 1966



[Soekarno 1947 Indonesia stamp.jpg](#)

Sukarno Autobiography— Biographies – Documentary – Movie



[Sukarno : an autobiogarpthy](#) 1965 Authors: Achmed Sukarno; Cindy Heller Adams

[Sukarno and the struggle for Indonesian independence](#) 1969 Author: Bernhard Dahm

[The life and times of Sukarno](#) 1976 Author: C L M Penders.

Documentary | [SAKSI HIDUP : PRESIDEN INDONESIA \(sebuah potret legasi dan kepemimpinan\)](#)

[Soekarno \(film\)](#) *Soekarno: Indonesia Merdeka*

[Film Soekarno Indonesia Merdeka Official Trailer](#) (Video)

['Soekarno': Exploring RI founding father's personal struggle](#) The Jakarta Post

With his new film, award-winning director Hanung Bramantyo takes a look at the personal struggle experienced by Sukarno, one of Indonesia's founding fathers, during what was a pivotal episode in his life and that of his new nation. Based on the life of Indonesia's first president, Soekarno depicts different stages of his life but places more focus on the period 1929 to 1945, the year he and Mohammad Hatta proclaimed Indonesian independence.

As a teenager, Sukarno, who was born Kusno Sosrodihardjo, is sent to Surabaya in 1916 to attend a Hogere Burgerschool (Dutch preparatory school) where he lives in a boarding house owned by Tjokroaminoto, a nationalist and founder of Sarekat Islam.

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

He learns about political ideologies from Tjokroaminoto and his fellow boarders, including Muso, the future leader of the then Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), who led a failed rebellion in 1948. The teenaged Sukarno also meets and falls in love with Dutch girl Mien; he intends to propose to her but he is rejected by her parents.

In 1927, Sukarno along with his friends establishes the pro-independence Indonesian National Party (PNI). The party advocates independence for Indonesia and opposes imperialism and capitalism, arguing that both systems worsen the lives of Indonesian people.

In 1930, after being imprisoned by the Dutch East Indies government for his political activities, Sukarno and his wife, Inggit Garnasih, are sent into exile, first to the remote town of Ende on the island of Flores and then to Bengkulu on western coast of Sumatra. In Bengkulu, he teaches at a local school owned by the Muhammadiyah. He then becomes romantically involved with one of his students, 15-year-old Fatmawati, which causes a rift in his relationship with Inggit and, ultimately, within himself.

In 1942, Imperial Japanese troops invade the Dutch East Indies and quickly defeat the Dutch. Sukarno is freed from his exile and is transported to Jakarta by the Japanese government. There, he is reunited with other nationalist leaders, including Mohammad Hatta and the idealistic Sultan Shahir. Sukarno is willing to cooperate with the Japanese to obtain a platform to spread his nationalist ideas to the masses. The Japanese, in return, need Indonesian manpower and the country's natural resources to aid its war effort.

Sjahrir rejects Sukarno's deal with the Japanese, but Hatta supports him. His cooperation with the Japanese is not an easy decision for him, having seen the brutality of the Japanese troops toward his fellow Indonesians. Sukarno is not fully comfortable in cooperating with the Japanese, but he continues in order to achieve his goal, which is finally realized when he and Hatta are decorated by Emperor Hirohito in Tokyo and are promised independence for Indonesia.

The Japanese start to face increasing difficulties in the war; they ultimately lose the Philippines to the US, which allows for the establishment of the BPUPKI, a body of representatives from across the archipelago to prepare for Indonesian independence. Sukarno (Ario Bayu) delivers a speech as the leader of the pro-independence Indonesian National Party (PNI). The wheels of history, however, pushed Sukarno into making a decision.

Instead of having a sense of burden in making a film that focuses on such an important historical figure, Hanung benefited from telling the part of Sukarno's story that will have been studied and memorized by his entire Indonesian audience. Taking a close look at Sukarno, at his personal dilemmas and struggle, is certainly a fresh take on the man, who is so revered and iconic in Indonesia.

His Excellency President Gerald Ford
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

As the widow of the late President Sukarno and being the only member of the family living overseas, I address myself to you, being deeply alarmed and disturbed by numerous and persistent reports in the international press. For instance, the CIA is said to have spied on my husband: manufactured a fake film in order to slander the good name and honor of Sukarno: prepared an assassination attempt against him and conspired to oust him from power to estrange him from the Indonesian people by accusing him of collaborating with international communism in betrayal of Indonesian independence, which of course was totally absurd.

My husband has repeatedly informed me that he was fully aware of these immoral, illegal, subversive, anti-Indonesian activities against his beloved Indonesia, his people, and against him personally.

I would like to request from you, as well as from the responsible Congressional Committees in the United States a full explanation about these reports and reprehensible practices as carried out by an official United States Government Agency in the name of several American Presidents and Governments.

Both in 1958 and in 1965, the CIA directly interfered in the internal affairs of Indonesia. In 1958, this monstrous action led to civil war. In 1965, it led to the ultimate takeover by a pro-American military regime, while hundreds of thousands of innocent peasants and loyal citizens were massacred in the name of this insane crusade against international communism. Still today, ten years later, many tens of thousands of true patriots and Sukarnoists are locked up in jails and concentration camps being denied the simplest and most elementary human rights. American companies and aggressive foreign interests are indiscriminately plundering

the natural riches of Indonesia to the advantage of the few and the disadvantage of the millions of unemployed and impoverished masses.

I must now ask you, Mr. President, in the name of freedom and justice, in the name of decency in relations between states and statesmen, between powerful nations and developing lands, in the name of the Indonesian people and the Sukarno family: did the United States of America commit these hideous crimes against Indonesia and against the founder of the nation? Will your Government be prepared to accept responsibility for these evil practices?

Over one hundred million Indonesians have been brainwashed, as was the rest of the world by the present regime's propaganda to believe that the communists carried out the insurrection. My countrymen, as well as everyone else, have the right to know the truth of the historic facts. It will be the painful duty for America now to reveal the CIA involvement in Indonesia and release all information and documents relevant to who really initiated the terrifying bloodbath that led to the overthrow of the legal Government and to the inhuman treatment in house arrest lasting three years until my husband's death.

In closing, I would like to strongly appeal to you, Mr. President, to use your influence with the military regime in Jakarta, to immediately free those many thousands of political prisoners, men and women, former cabinet ministers, writers and journalists, who I know are entirely innocent of the crime of treason they have been accused of. If the United States were to be instrumental in helping to improve the fate of so many thousands of courageous compatriots, I think the entire Indonesian nation would be grateful and Indonesians would regain their confidence in America's intentions towards the Third World.

Respectfully,

R. S. Dewi Sukarno
July 24, 1975

***President Ford did not respond to R.S. Dewi Sukarno's Letter**

2.0 A Diverse Collection of Indonesian Peoples Voices—Opinions

The Sukarno Era of Indonesian History

The **Independence Movement** is almost synonymous with the political leader Sukarno. The Su in his name and many other Indonesian names is an honorific. More properly his name should have been written **Su Karno**. When he or others chose to use other honorifics such as Bung (brother) or Batak (father) his name became Bung Karno or Batak Karno. During his time his picture became one of the most familiar in the world.

Su Karno devoted himself fulltime to the independence of Indonesia from the 1920s until independence in 1945 and thereafter.



Sukarno was born June 6, 1901 in Surabaya, Java of Javanese and Balinese parents. His father was a Javanese school teacher and his mother Balinese. He thus, represented a mixture of the Islamic Javanese and Hindu Balinese Malay subcultures.

He went to a secondary school in which most of the students were Dutch. Thus, he not only got a good education, but became imbued with a fierce desire for Indonesian independence.

Su Karno

In 1927 he received a degree in civil engineering from the Bandung Technical Institute and became an architect. But by this time, he found his true calling was as an orator and politician. He found he could profoundly move crowds with his oratory.

In 1928, Sukarno helped found the **Partai Nasional Indonesia** (PNI), the Indonesian Nationalist Party. It had previously been known as the Perserikatan Nasional Indonesia, the Union of Indonesian Nationalists. There were a number of other nationalistic parties formed at that time and later, but PNI was the most effective in promoting a mass following.

Soon Sukarno came to the attention of the Dutch authorities and he was arrested in 1931 and sent into exile to the island of Flores. He remained under the control of the Dutch authorities until he was released by the Japanese after they invaded Indonesia in 1942.

There were other political organizations formed even earlier than the PNI, most notably the Perserikatan Komunis Indonesia (PKI), the United Indonesian Communists. This organization had formed in 1920 from moderate socialist and revolutionary Marxists.

Later the moderate socialists withdrew from the PKI. In 1926 and 1927 the PKI sponsored some sporadic revolts in a few places but they were all put down in a few days. The effect of these revolts was to establish the PKI as a radical party willing to take direct action.

The Japanese Invasion — The Japanese occupation forces gave Sukarno a role in maintaining their local acceptance. The Japanese invasion was looked upon as a fulfillment of a remarkable ancient prophesy.

Sukarno cooperated with the Japanese trying to get what assistance he could for the future independence of Indonesia. He even promoted the formation of voluntary work brigades, called *romusha*, to help the Japanese war effort. When it much later became known that the Japanese military treated these Indonesian volunteers as slaves Sukarno suffered a loss of face.

As World War II neared its end, Sukarno secured from the Japanese Army arms and training for Indonesians. The Japanese saw this as a source of military aid in repelling the expected Allied invasion. Sukarno saw it as the arming and training of an Indonesian army to resist the return of the Dutch to Indonesia.

After the surrender of the Japanese Government on August 15, 1945, Sukarno and Muhammad Hatta declared the independence of Indonesia on August 17th. It is notable that Sukarno and the other nationalists insisted that the new nation would include all the territories conquered by the Dutch, even those that had no cultural affiliation with the Javanese or other Malay peoples. This meant that Sukarno was not opposed to imperialism *per se*, but only opposed to the Javanese being the victim of it.



The Battles for Independence British troops came to Indonesia to take the surrender of the Japanese military. The British released the Dutch troops that had been imprisoned by the Japanese and those Dutch troops and other Dutch troops which arrived fought the Indonesian army. With air support, the Dutch quickly gained control of the major cities and their environs, but the Indonesian guerilla troops maintained control of the countryside under leaders such as **Nasution**.

Su Karno Nasution Officer

The stalemate ended when the American Government under Harry Truman threatened to cut off Marshall Plan aid to the Netherlands if the Dutch did not get out of Indonesia. In 1949 the Dutch withdrew and the Indonesian Republic was free to function.

The Reign of Sukarno 1949-1965 Although Sukarno was adept at language and rhetoric, he was a miserable failure at economic policy. He had complete disdain for economics as ignoble "bean counting." Even worse he did not find or allow anyone else to properly treat economic and financial matters. While it was probably true that he was not literally a communist, it was not because he saw anything wrong with communism. For him, any systematic ideology would interfere with his governing by whim.

He spent the limited funds that Indonesia had for public monuments and buildings and for private luxuries for himself and his four wives. The problem was that Indonesia needed to repair its infrastructure devastated by a decade of war and rebellion. There was a great need for spare parts for equipment. Indonesia was not meeting its food needs and shortages were becoming serious. The Government was printing money and inflation began to surge into the hyperinflation range.

Sukarno did not concern himself with these economic problems. He instead devoted his time to political posturing. He played games in international politics flirting in turn with the Soviets, the Chinese and West. He verbally abused the West because he found this brought responses, not only from the West, but also from the Soviets and Chinese.

This balancing of opposition forces extended to internal politics. His avowed movement was called Nasakom, which stood for nationalism, religion and communism. He maintained close relations with the PKI, the Indonesian Communist Party, which was under the leadership of D.N. Aidit.

It is a cliché that Indonesian leaders are like the *dalang* (the puppet master) of the Indonesian shadow puppets, but Indonesia culture strongly encourages this role for leaders. Sukarno played outrageous psyop games in international politics. 1965-68 Indonesian U.S. ambassador, Marshall Green, said that Sukarno wanted U.S. Information Service libraries as targets for Indonesian mobs who would burn the books to gain attention of Western and Socialist bloc leaders.



Sukarno and D.N. Aidit, Head of PKI

What is Sukarno's greatest blunder?

One of Sukarno's political concept that he formulated during his presidency was Nasakom (Nasionalisme/Nationalism, Agama/Religion, Komunisme/Communism), which sought the cooperation of three powerful factions in the early days of independent Indonesia. Those factions were:

1. The army (mostly nationalists)
2. The religious
3. The communist

Perhaps the army (had they been less hostile towards communism) would have considered PKI as an important ally. But they didn't, and instead allied themselves with religious groups who were more than happy to eradicate communism completely. No need to explain why the religious community felt threatened with the existence of PKI. Therefore, Nasakom became one of the driving forces of friction within the country. Sukarno himself was more sympathetic to the communists' cause. Resentment towards the communists grew stronger, and the inevitable happened in 1965.

1. Sukarno (I prefer his original spelling)'s enemies were mostly the Dutch and the British, the European colonial powers. He was jailed multiple times by the Dutch. After WWII ended, the British ignored Indonesian request for independence and the Dutch returned to get its colony back. After Indonesia's sovereignty, the Dutch also refused to hand-over West Papua. Later the Americans supported the PRRI/Permesta rebels. So naturally he would ally himself to the opposing block i.e. China and Russia.
2. Communism itself was a philosophy based on revolution. It was highly appealing among the lower-class nationalists who were fed up with the rich landlords. Some parts of its philosophy were very much in Soekarno's vision.
3. Despite PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) armed rebellion against TNI (national military) and Soekarno-Hatta's leadership in 1948, the party managed to consolidate well in the early period of Indonesian sovereignty, to the point that they had the 4th position in 1955 general election. PKI's new leadership in 1960s had strong lobbies in the parliament and president's circle. The more conflict Soekarno had with the Western countries, the more popular PKI got.
4. PKI even got closer to President Sukarno when the army's leadership (especially General AH Nasution) got into a political conflict with the President. The army was PKI's arch enemy since 1948.

Furthermore, the emphasis of Nasakom during Soekarno's presidency gave birth to another concept called "**Guided Democracy**," which sought to prevent the implementation of Western-style parliamentary democracy in Indonesia. He initially

wanted to adopt Mao' policies (which focused on centralization of power) after an official visit to China. And when he returned home, he began to lay down the basic foundation for a new system. Guided Democracy and the ensuing economic and political catastrophes eventually put an end to his presidency and allowed the rise of Soeharto.

Why did Sukarno favor communism?

1. Soekarno's (I prefer his original spelling) enemies were mostly the Dutch and the British, the European colonial powers. He was jailed multiple times by the Dutch. After WWII ended the British ignored Indonesian request for independence and the Dutch returned to get its colony back. After Indonesia's sovereignty, the Dutch also refused to hand-over West Papua. Later the Americans supported the PRRI/Permesta rebels. So naturally he would ally himself to the opposing block i.e. China and Russia.
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4. PKI even got closer to President Soekarno when the army's leadership (especially General AH Nasution) got into a political conflict with the president. The army was PKI's arch enemy since 1948.
5. Soekarno saw the formation of Malaysia to the North + Australia to the South as the encroachment by his enemies. So, the Konfrontasi with Malaysia fed PKI with political support from the grass roots.

It is debatable whether Soekarno really 'favored' PKI. Many saw him as a leader who tried to embrace and unite all different philosophies of Indonesia's politics. But history noted that he was particularly close to PKI because of the combination of multiple factors above.

How did Indonesia's first president Sukarno get overthrown?

The question is too general for such a broad topic. I will try to give you the basic outline. I'm also assuming that the readers are familiar with the events surrounding the September 30th Coup attempt.

Sukarno, in 1965, was a very popular president with the population and had a lot of loyalists among the member of the armed forces. The process by which he lost his was power was initiated by army officers under Suharto. It was done in a very slow and deliberate fashion because of Sukarno's popularity. Political scientist Harold Crouch calls it a "creeping coup".

The process began early on October 1st, when Suharto refused to let General Pranoto Reksosamudro go to Halim air force base to fulfill Sukarno's summon. Sukarno has appointed Pranoto as army chief caretaker after he learned of Ahmad Yani's demise.

The next day, in a meeting with Sukarno, Suharto refused to accept Pranoto's appointment. Suharto finally agreed to Pranoto's appointment as daily caretaker of the army on the condition that he himself was given authority to "restore security and order."

In the following days, Sukarno tried to control the situation by appealing for calm and restraint. However, the army leadership deliberately began to create a "highly emotional atmosphere in which the dominant theme was the call for revenge."

On October 2nd, army Brigadier General Sutjipto of the Supreme Operation Command (KOTI) held a meeting with anti-communist leaders, which immediately thereafter formed the Action Front to Crush the Thirtieth of September Movement (KAP-Gestapu).

Led by young leaders from Muslim and Catholic organizations and political parties, this action front first held an anti PKI rally on October 4th. Another bigger rally was held on October 8th and ended with rally goers attacking and burning down PKI headquarters.

On October 6th, the armed forces newspaper, Angkatan Bersenjata, accused PKI as the mastermind behind the coup attempt in an editorial. Rumors also began to circulate that the army officers were tortured and their genitals mutilated by PKI's women organization, the Gerwani.

On October 18th, army-controlled radios announced the banning of PKI and its front organizations. The announcement served as a pretext for the army to launch a campaign of mass arrests and killings against suspected (and accused) leftists, which also included Sukarno loyalists. They did this mainly with the help of Muslim organizations. **The killings and arrests effectively eliminated one of Sukarno's biggest power bases and intimidated other Sukarno's loyalists in the population and armed forces.**

Sukarno ordered the violence to be stopped to no avail. He also rejected demands from the army to blame and ban PKI for the coup attempt.

Beginning in January 1966, student demonstrations came up with three demands; disband PKI, bring down prices of everyday goods, and reshuffle the president's

cabinet. On February 21st, Sukarno announced a new cabinet, which was rejected by the student demonstrators as containing PKI sympathizers.

Student demonstrations intensified and on February 24th the students blocked the streets leading to the presidential palace in an effort to boycott the inauguration of the new cabinet. During the demonstration a student was shot dead by the presidential guard, further inflaming the situation.

On March 11th, during a full cabinet meeting in the presidential palace, Sukarno was informed that there were unidentified army units surrounding the palace. Sukarno decided to leave the palace on a helicopter to Bogor palace just outside Jakarta.

Later in the afternoon of the same day, three army generals who were pro-Suharto came to Bogor palace to meet Sukarno; Maj. Gen. Basuki Rahmat, Minister for Veteran Affairs, Brig. Gen. M. Jusuf, Minister for Basic Industry and Brig. Gen. Amirmachmud, Commander of the V/Jaya Jakarta Military Area Command.

They came back with a presidential order (known in Indonesian as the [Supersemar](#)) signed by Sukarno. The presidential order assigned Suharto to "take all measures considered necessary to guarantee security, calm and stability of the government and the revolution and to guarantee the personal safety and authority [of Sukarno]".

There are still controversies regarding Sukarno's motivation and the circumstances in which he produced the order. **However, it effectively transferred power to Suharto.**

On March 12th, Suharto, using the presidential order, officially banned the PKI.

On March 18th, Subandrio and 14 other ministers were arrested, including third deputy prime minister Chairul Saleh. This further eroded Sukarno's power.

On March 27th, a new cabinet line-up agreed between Suharto and Sukarno was announced. It included Suharto himself as interim deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, tasked with preventing the resurgence of communism.

Using the Presidential Order of the 11th of March along with his new position as deputy prime minister, Suharto and his allies continued to purge state institution from Sukarno loyalists. The Tjakrabirawa palace guard was disbanded and parliament members loyal who were pro communists and Sukarno loyalists were replaced with those who were pro-Suharto.

The Indonesian parliament began its session on June 20th, headed by anti-communist army general Nasution, one of the most senior army generals. Nasution survived the kidnapping attempt on September 30th, but he lost a young daughter. Shock from this loss was apparently one of the main reasons why he let the much younger and more junior Suharto play a more leading role in the push against PKI and Sukarno.

The session produced several decrees, one of which, was the ratification of the [Supersemar](#) (the 11th of March Presidential Order) thus, making revocation of it almost impossible. It also ratified the banning of the PKI and the teaching of Marxist ideology, instructed Suharto to form a new cabinet, called on Sukarno to provide an explanation for the economic and political situation in the nation and stripped him of the title "president for life". It also passed a decree stating that if the president was unable to carry out his duties, the holder of the Supersemar would assume the presidency.

The parliament also began to the proceedings to impeach Sukarno on the base that he failed to condemn the 30th September movement and supported PKI's international communism agenda in violation of the constitution. Sukarno was also accused of neglecting the economy and promoting moral degradation through his womanizing.

On June 22nd, 1966, Sukarno delivered a speech in front of the parliament in an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to defend his presidency. The impeachment process continued.

On March 12th, 1967, the Parliament stripped Sukarno of his President for Life title and he was put under de facto house arrest in Bogor palace. Suharto was appointed as acting President.

On March 27th, 1968, another session of the parliament appointed Suharto as the second President of Indonesia.

What would Indonesia look like if the Communist Party of Indonesia had successfully conducted a coup against Sukarno in 1965?

Firstly, Indonesian Communist Party did not try a Coup against Soekarno. In fact, after their failure, Soekarno was later impeached by the new Parliament set up by Soeharto.

Secondly, yes, the Indonesian Communist Party tried to 'coup' to disable the army (Angkatan Darat) by using support from Airforce (Angkatan Udara) and Cakrabirawa (President special force) and made them the dominant power in Indonesia. And that was the official version.

The unofficial version was Indonesia Communist Party believed the army under General Council (Dewan Jenderal) wanted a coup against Soekarno. So, with the help of Airforce and Cakrabirawa, they tried to prevent the Coup by kidnapping the General. The plan went awry and they were defeated. There are several other versions. So, let's go back to your question.

We have three factions:

1. Neutral—Navy and Marine faction: Remember Ali Sadikin? He was a Marine that expressed neutral opinions concerning Soeharto.

2. Army faction: Army, pro-Democracy Student, Masjumi, Nahdlatul Ulama. Even without Soeharto and the other General, the network between army and the other groups had been consolidated.
3. Communist faction: Indonesia Communist Party, Airforce, Cakrabirawa, Indonesia Nationalist Party (PNI) and of course Soekarno himself.

Let's assume the communist won in the Jakarta power struggle and all of those Generals were murdered or disabled. The problem with the Indonesian Communist Party under Aidit was they took aggressive positions against other groups.

There may have been a civil war in East Java and North Sumatra. The PRRI / Permesta rebellion will start again, triggered by loss of the Army General. Which was based on the negative financial balance of DKI Jakarta at the time.

We could say the PNI-communist alliance wasn't successful enough in maintaining economy compared to China Communist Party (CCP). Unlike the CCP, who were quite successful in controlling market prior to The Great Leap Forward (Dà yuè jìn) and allowed some small capitalist; the Indonesian Communist Party (ICP) never reached that success. At the time, inflation in Indonesia was very high and the third sanering (money-cut) didn't work as the previous ones did.

So, their PNI Communist Alliance winning was temporary. Soon, Soekarno surrendered to oppositional demand. In fact, in January 1965, he already made Penetapan Presiden No 1 Tahun 1965 about an insult to Religion. So once Indonesia was on the brink of disintegration, Soekarno would limit the communist movement, but still have them in the government.

Now, let's say, Soekarno survived as president until 1977 or assuming he still died in 1970, but the new president was *uhuk* — someone neutral who was respected by all parties like Johannes Leimena (died in 1977) — then the death of Mao Zedong in 1976 would change the face of Indonesian Communist Party (ICP) would've made the ICP to be more realistic in Indonesian politics. Perhaps, it even happened earlier than that.

I would say optimistically, Indonesia would be like a sister country of China today.

Our founding fathers tended to be socialist even the Islamic one. Therefore, we wouldn't have Freeport mining in Papua and we wouldn't have Newmont mining in NTT. All of the mining would probably belong to Indonesia. We still, however, would have American restaurants, American franchises as China today. And somehow, PRONA were not necessary because in the 1970's, all of the land in Indonesia had been registered as mandated by Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria 1960 and this would reduce land conflict.

The differences would be that we would still have more than one party as we are today. Our founding fathers came from different backgrounds and ideologies and it can't be simplified into one party.

Did Suharto really lead a coup d'etat against Sukarno? If yes, why did he do it? Why didn't Sukarno do anything about it?

Soekarno knew that he had already lost his position as leader of Indonesia. Soekarno lived in the era of chaotic world.

The United Nations was new and just replacing League of Nations. The UN was still one sided with European nations who tried to recolonize the World. Many nations from Africa, S America, Middle East and East Asia do not support UN. It was a time where most nations would take this opportunity to expand their territory.

The USA government was busy keeping their newly Global Superpower title and to ensure European power did not expand too much. China had made its move to take Tibet and Xinjiang. India took their move to expand their territory twice larger until current state. African nations engulf in civil war to expand their territory and so does the Middle East.

Indonesia, under Soekarno, was separated into many states (Jong Java, Jong Sumatra, Jong Sulawesi, Jong Bali, etc.). So Soekarno, with weapons purchased from Russia, unified all those islands under Indonesia. The Dutch power still existed in West Papua and were later ousted. Soekarno used his power to expand further into Malaysia and Singapore, with Philippines and Cambodia on the list. However, the US and allies had worked out their differences and were ready to stabilize the Asian powers. Soekarno needed more weapons in order to defeat the Allied powers, however, the Indonesian economy and resources simply couldn't support its defense forces further.

Still in his fantasy, Soekarno decided to gamble his game through to take at least Malaysia and Singapore, which would make Indonesia a power capable to control a quarter of World's resources and economies. Military generals sent to Malaysia refused to go further, due to a concern for full destruction of Indonesia if they lost the war. Soekarno executed all the resistance Generals with the power of Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI). The result was much worse, as it drew protests and chaos in whole nation. Soekarno knew he couldn't fix the mistake he'd done, so he assigned his right-hand man, Soeharto to take over and calm the chaos. Soeharto did it successfully. He then become the next Indonesian leader, as no one would follow Soekarno's order.

Soeharto is in fact very loyal to his leader, Soekarno. To protect his life, Soekarno was sent to separate island where he will retire peacefully without threats from others. US government requested Soekarno, as a leader of Communist Party in Indonesia was to be sent to UN to answer for his war crime. Soeharto refused to have Soekarno go to the UN. Soeharto erased much of the conflict and chaotic caused by Soekarno in Indonesian history, and insist everyone to remember Soekarno as Leader of Independence.

Yes. Supersemar can be considered a political coup by Soeharto and its later confirmation by the MPRS make it legal.

Why did he do it? For power, of course. Soeharto was a power hungry, opportunistic man. He'd see a good chance to become the new leader and he'd grab it.

Soekarno was able to do very little. His supporters were dwindling fast. His mis-management of the economy made the middle class and the poor turn against him. His support toward communism and his ban on the Masyumi Party made Islamic leaders and Muslim communities angry.

Soekarno's support toward PKI's proposed *Angkatan Kelima* made the Army restless. His ban toward Murba Party and PSI made his fellow socialists hate him. His continual belligerence toward Malaysian Federation made Indonesia neighbors unsympathetic. His closeness toward China and USSR also made USA (still fighting the Vietnam War and the Cold War mind you...) itchy for a "regime change."

And above all, Soekarno was genuinely a patriot and nationalist. He didn't want a Civil War. He didn't want the nation that he and his compatriots fought so hard to build wash away in a civil war and break-out into many countries.

For all their failures, Soekarno and Soeharto are both the same kind of men. They love themselves more than they love this country, but they drew the line when this country could've been destroyed by their selfishness. And they both chose not to do it.

What if Sukarno remained President?

1. No War Debt Payment

Soekarno never paid the debt, as the result of Round Table Conference at The Hague 1949. The Indonesian delegations agreed that Indonesia would take over approximately 4.3 billion [Guilders](#) of Dutch East Indies government debt. But Soekarno never did it. [\[1\]](#)

2. Schachtism

Intellectually, now Schachtism has conquered Europe. The system of price control, wage control, profit control, interest control, exchange control, foreign-trade control, bilateral treaties, rations, priorities, allocations, quotas, with a special license required for almost every more, and with a mounting currency inflation hidden and repressed by these devices - this is Schachtism. And this is the system, which nearly every country in Europe has now embraced.

This was the detail plan: (1) restriction of the demand for such foreign exchange as would be used for purposes unrelated to the conspirators' rearmament program; (2) increase of the supply of foreign exchange, as a means of paying for essential imports

which could not otherwise be acquired; and (3) clearing agreements and other devices obviating the need for foreign exchange.^[2]

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht was the President of Reich Bank and Minister of Finance during NAZI era. He also had applied for federal export guarantee to build \$4.25 million USD of palm oil plant in Indonesia, at 1964.

3. Asian African Infrastructure Bank

The first large-scale **Asian–African** or **Afro–Asian Conference**—also known as the **Bandung Conference** (Indonesian: *Konferensi Asia-Afrika*)—was a meeting of Asian and African states, most of which were newly independent, which took place on April 18–24, 1955 in [Bandung](#), [Indonesia](#). The twenty-nine countries that participated at the Bandung Conference represented nearly one-quarter of the Earth's land surface and a total population of 1.5 billion people.

The conference's stated aims were to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation, in short, to build Asian African Infrastructure Bank.

4. Nuclear Reactor

15 November 1964, Indonesian Military announced to initiate nuclear reactor, as peacekeeping means. The trial should be held 1969, 200 nuclear experts were prepared for the research.

24 July, 1965 President Sukarno announced, “Sudah kehendak Tuhan, Indonesia akan segera memproduksi bom atomnya sendiri,” as mentioned by Robert M. Cornejo in his book, “When Sukarno Sought the Bomb: Indonesian Nuclear Aspirations in the Mid-1960s,” *The Nonproliferation Review* Vol. 7/ 2000.

On September 1965, US and Indonesia signed the joint cooperation treaty. ^[3]

5. Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile

Indonesia ever had a plan to build land-based ICBM at Cilauteuren, Garut, West Java. Cilauteuren was chosen for rocket launches to take advantage of the Earth's rotation. The linear velocity of the Earth's surface is greatest towards the [equator](#); the relatively southerly location of the cape allows rockets to take advantage of this by launching eastward, in the same direction as the Earth's rotation. It is also highly desirable to have the [downrange](#) area sparsely populated, in case of accidents; an ocean is ideal for this.

The launchpad named as STASPRO, it has been operated by LAPAN (**National Institute of Aeronautics and Space**), since 1963. ^[4]

6. Asian Highway Network

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The AH project was initiated by the [United Nations](#) in 1959 with the aim of promoting the development of international road transport in the region. During the first phase of the project (1960–1970) considerable progress was achieved, however, progress slowed down when financial assistance was suspended in 1975.

It should be funded by Asian African Infrastructure Bank from 1965. [\[5\]](#)

Footnotes

[\[1\] Dutch–Indonesian Round Table Conference](#)

[\[2\] Hjalmar Schacht Planning Indonesia Palm-Oil Plant](#)

[\[3\] Indonesia Bikin Bom Atom, Amerika Kelabakan | Historia](#)

[\[4\] Mengintip "Tanjung Kennedy" Indonesia di selatan Jawa Barat](#)

[\[5\] Asian Highway Network](#)

[Andaikan Indonesia melakukan rencana dari Soekarno...](#)

Many people do not know that Bung Karno is one of the Presidents who understands urban spatial planning and geopolitical spatial planning.

He himself has designed the entire territory of Indonesia with its development sections, this has become a part of the Djuanda 1960 Economic Declaration document.



Sukarno's Vision and Plans for Both a Capital City and Foreign Capital

Sukarno had plans for the Capital City of Indonesia to move to Palangkaraya (Kalimantan) in 1980. The project was suspended in 1960s and 1970s (according to these projection) because lack of budget and geopolitical situation in 1960–1970. It is his old plan that was stopped because of Orde Baru raising.

The image of Capital City became Singapore-like. Because we have to admit it, Sukarno had a glamorous vision and ambition for the Capital City than any other local area (like Suharto with Java Island). Economic imbalance is still happening, but not as heavy like Suharto. I think his plan about creating basic economic area specialization and defense territorial in each island is working, but not that fast.

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Sukarno also had a vision of and plans to establish a Foreign Capital in Indonesia. Sukarno in reality also said (in 1965) that He plan that foreign capital will come to Indonesia in 20 years when our people is capable to handle the company.

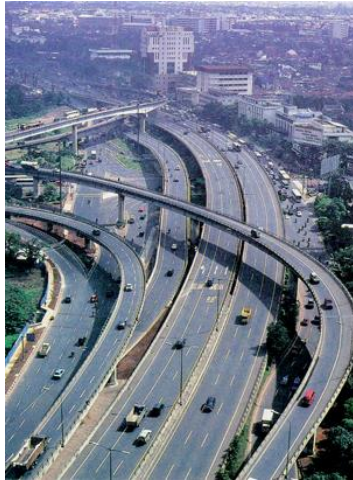
Dimulai dari cibiran... Starting with scorn ...



For the most of people, Sukarno was only an architect who liked to design sculptures. The results of his work were only a few houses in Bandung which the design he had drawn as he collaborated with Ir. Rooseno, or when he had just graduated from THS (now known as ITB) he had made small bridges. Even sarcastically, the anti-Sukarno students in 1965 teased Bung Karno as "Senile Parents, The statue was mistaken for pants" This rant sneered at Sukarno's speech, that the statue was like pants, as honor for the nation.

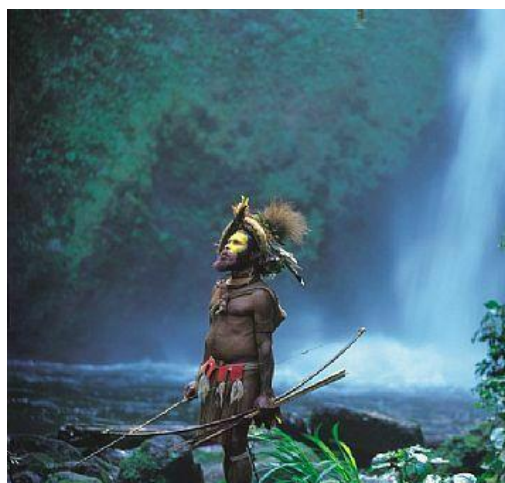
Even though Sukarno was a great thinker, he did not only design many statues that imitated the Eastern European model, he also designed the big cities of the future of Indonesia. In 1958 after the expulsion of the Dutch citizens as well as the took over Dutch capital as a part of a statement "Indonesian ready for war" by tearing up the KMB Agreement, Sukarno had actually designed Djakarta to become a city of combat.

Membangun impian besar... Build big dreams ...



Similar to the Singapore City, where the entire roads and lanes are straight and very wide, in fact it was prepared to be the headquarters for the mastery of the Southeast Asian region. Due to Bung Karno, the stability of Southeast Asia was the key role to release Indonesia from the politics of capital dependence and the politics of invading product territories ~ what Sukarno feared of once had been said to Djuanda "America is now no other than the Netherlands, they are not interested in regional unity, they are only interested in capital-rich regions, productive areas, this is what make them equivalent with the Netherlands in 1947, in which their military aggression had the code-name "Operatie Produkt"

Terkuat se-Asia!!! The strongest in Asia!!!



The regions that became Sukarno's priority after being prepared for war against the Netherlands were West Irian, seizing West Irian and becoming a part of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia was a condition for this nation to become the most powerful in Asia.

In addition to West Irian, the other important region for Bung Karno was Borne or Kalimantan. Initially Semaun brought advice on moving the capital, -Semaun was a great drafter of the spatial arrangement of the Uni Sovjet's satellite cities in Central Asia region - and was then enthusiastically being agreed by Bung Karno, for 1 entire year Bung Karno learned about Kalimantan, he concluded "The future of the world is food, oil and water resources. Military defense depends on the strength of the Air Force"



Bung Karno split the two major national defense forces into two broad lines: Sea Defense in Eastern Indonesia with Biak being the center of his fleet (this corresponded to the Douglas MacArthur geopolitical line) and Air Defense in Kalimantan (Borneo). Then Bung Karno looked for the proper city to become the 'Center of Borneo'

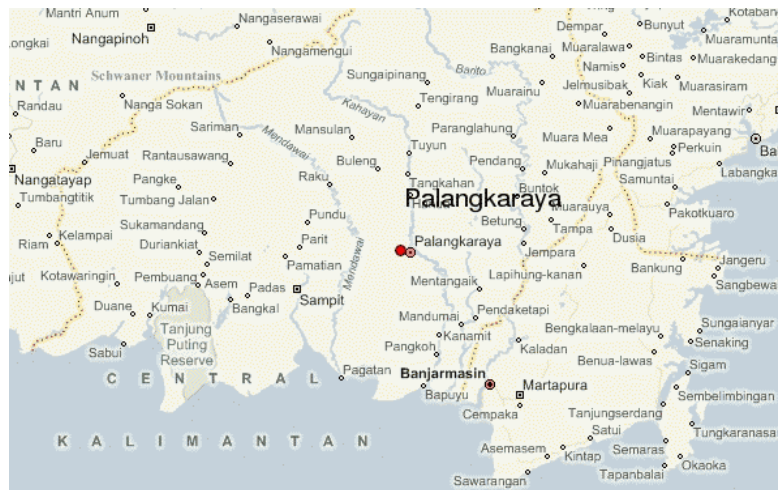
Mangkok dan ibukota negara... Bowl and state capital ...

Then one night in front of several people Bung Karno nudged by his intuition took a white bowl in front of a large map of Borneo, he put the bowl in the middle of the map, then Sukarno said with sharp eyes in the direction of people who were hearing to him: "It's the Capital of RI" Bung Karno pointed to one map on the banks of the Kahayan river.

Then Bung Karno went to the edge of the Kahayan River and saw a market called Pasar Pahandut. From this market Bung Karno said "The capital of Indonesia starts from here." It's exactly the same as Daendels said in front of the Assistant Regent of Sumedang when built the Pos Selatan road to the warehouse arsenal Hindia-France,

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

when he pointed to a place that known today as Bandung "Bandung became the zero point of the Java defense area"



Then Bung Karno developed the basics of the provincial administration city, assisted by former East Java Governor RTA Milono, at the time of the bureaucratic drafting, Bung Karno was preparing a large blueprint on the state spatial plan from Sabang to Merauke. Between the islands of Sumatra-Java and Bali underground tunnels will be built. Due to frequently occur earthquakes Bung Karno increased the inter-island port, with ships for the fleet ordered from Poland. But the plans to make a channel like the English Channel remain prioritized even before his fall in 1966 He told me about an underground channel connecting the islands of Sumatra-Java and Bali

The center of the trading port was not located on Java, but along the coast of North Sumatra-Kalimantan-Sulawesi, Sukarno prepared a series of ports which he called the "Horseshoe Zone". The regions of Java and Bali would become the centers of food storage.

Perancangan tata kota yg luar biasa... Amazing urban planning ...



New cities were built, the pilot project was Palangkaraya and Sampit, after that Djakarta was also built to display space or modern city models, Jakarta remained the center of international service city, while Palangkaraya became the center of government and military air defense, Biak in West Irian became naval military defense and Bandung became the Center for land military defense.

The entire Palangkaraya road was made in a straight line and headed for a large roundabout, if a war with the British really took place then the roads were widened to fourteen lanes for landing Mig21 aircraft which were bought from the Soviet Union. Urban planning until 1975. Oil refinery or foreign-owned oil refinery will be taken over and given to trade unions holding shares in the name of the state and the money would be used for education, health and public welfare. East Borneo Regional Military Commander in the mid 1960s Brigadier General Hario Ketjik was one of the Sukarnoist fanatics who implemented this plan in East Borneo.



photo bundaran besar Palangkaraya

Palangkaraya urban spatial planning development is very meticulously arranged, until now Palangkaraya city spatial planning is the neatest one in Indonesia. Sukarno's

vision, in 1975 Indonesia would become the strongest nation in Asia and become one of the world's superpowers in the context of the big five: The United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Japan. Japan and China, according to Sukarno, could still be less than Indonesia. And Indonesia became the strongest country in Asia to lead three region zones (Southeast Asia, South Asia and East Asia).

Dan ternyata... And it turns out...

Even though Java was prepared by Sukarno as a special island for food storage and tourism, an island for relaxing, now Java is the center of everything, becoming the most densely populated island in the world and does not have the convenience of being an 'equatorial paradise' while Kalimantan or Borneo is being left empty.



After Bung Karno was defeated by Suharto in taking control of the situation during the 1965 Gestapu, Bung Karno was under house arrest. Suharto was very afraid of the form of regional power distribution, he acted out like Amangkurat I who was paranoid about coastal forces, he pulled all capital and human resources to one center namely: Java

CENDOL INI ANE DEDIKASIKAN UNTUK BELIAU

Independence can only be obtained and secured by a nation that has its spirit raging with determination: "independence or death"!

[Speech to the Investigation Agency for Preparation of Indonesian Independence, June 1, 1945](#)

[Why haven't there been any coups in Indonesia since the fall of Sukarno \(1965\)?](#)

The official answer:

Because TNI (Indonesian National Armed Forces) is the people's forces, therefore it won't betray the people, the commander-in-chief (the president) and the constitution.

The closer-to-reality answer:

During Soeharto's regime he was an effective Dictator. He had the whole military in his iron grip. There was no threat of coup during Soeharto's era, unlike Soekarno's [1]. Soeharto also kept recycling his generals, making sure no one general became too popular or too powerful [2].

When Soeharto was toppled by the demonstration in 1998, it was the DPR (parliament) and the cabinet ministers who betrayed him. When Soeharto decided to step down, the chief of ABRI (Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia) Gen. Wiranto quickly stepped in to protect, quote from his own words, "the President, former President, and their family", indicating how loyal they were to Soeharto.

After the reformation, I read many comments and assessments in the international media that ABRI was a loose cannon, who would commit coup against any new president who was elected democratically. Such assessment was reasonable, considering how chaotic Indonesia was in the first view years of Reformation: ABRI lost its free seats and privileges in DPR; East Timor got its independence; Aceh & Papua looked to follow suit; eruption of religious and ethnic conflicts and violence throughout the country. The word 'balkanization' was used very much in the same sentence with 'Indonesia' in foreign media.

Fortunately, that didn't happen. The National Police (Polri) soon to be separated from the military (TNI). TNI voluntarily let go of its political role. The generals gave statements in media about reformation of TNI. 'Reformist' Generals/Admirals/Marshalls were elected in the chief position. The army lost its dominance, giving way to the navy and air force bigger role in TNI leadership. The minister of defense since Reformation is always civilian.



‘M1’ President Soekarno Speech at the United Nations, which he withdrew Indonesia and founded the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

3.0 The Backstory: Western Cabal “Sukarno Overthrow” Coup

Why were the British opposed to Sukarno and why are the UK government files relating to his overthrow and the installation of Suharto still classified?

From what I have read, it was about protecting British interests in Singapore, Malaya and Borneo. Sukarno's *Konfrantasi* and campaign to *Ganyang Malaysia* did not go down well with them.

Here's one account about British involvement:

How we destroyed Sukarno

From: ['Britain's Secret Propaganda War 1948-77'](#), by Paul Lashmar and James Oliver

Foreign Office 'dirty tricks' helped overthrow Indonesia's President Sukarno in 1966. Over the next 30 years, half a million people died.

In autumn 1965, Norman Reddaway, a lean and erudite rising star of the Foreign Office, was briefed for a special mission. The British Ambassador to Indonesia, Sir Andrew Gilchrist, had just visited London for discussions with the head of the Foreign Office, Joe Garner.

Covert operations to undermine Sukarno, the troublesome and independently minded President of Indonesia, were not going well. Garner was persuaded to send Reddaway, the FO's propaganda expert, to Indonesia. His task: to take on anti-Sukarno propaganda operations run by the Foreign Office and M16. Garner gave Reddaway pounds 100,000 in cash "to do anything I could do to get rid of Sukarno", he says.

Reddaway thus joined the loose amalgam of groups from the Foreign Office, M16, the State Department and the CIA in the Far East, all striving to depose Sukarno in diffuse and devious ways. For the next six months he and his colleagues chipped away at Sukarno's regime, undermining his reputation and assisting his enemies in the army. By March 1966, Sukarno's power base was in tatters and he was forced to hand over his presidential authority to General Suharto, the head of the army, who was already running a campaign of mass murder against alleged communists.

According to Reddaway, the overthrow of Sukarno was one of the Foreign Office's "most successful" coups, which they have kept a secret until now. The British intervention in Indonesia, alongside complimentary CIA operations, shows how far the Foreign Office was prepared to go in intervening in other countries' affairs during the

Cold War. Indonesia was important both economically and strategically. In 1952, the US noted that if Indonesia fell out of Western influence, neighbors such as Malaya might follow, resulting in the loss of the "principal world source of natural rubber and tin and a producer of petroleum and other strategically important commodities".

The Japanese occupation during the Second World War, which to the Indonesians amounted to another period of colonial rule, had revitalized the nationalist movement which after the war, declared independence and assumed power. Ahmed Sukarno became Indonesia's first president. Western concern regarding Sukarno's regime grew owing to the strength of the Indonesian communist party, the PKI, which at its peak had a membership of over 10 million, the largest communist party in the non-communist world.

Concerns were not allayed by Sukarno's internal and external policies, including nationalizing Western assets and a governmental role for the PKI. By the early Sixties Sukarno had become a major thorn in the side of both the British and the Americans. They believed there was a real danger that Indonesia would fall to the communists. To balance the army's growing power, Sukarno aligned himself closer to the PKI.

The first indication of British interest in removing Sukarno appears in a CIA memorandum of 1962. Prime Minister Macmillan and President Kennedy agreed to "liquidate President Sukarno, depending on the situation and available opportunities". Hostility to Sukarno was intensified by Indonesian objections to the Malaysian Federation. Sukarno complained the project was "a neo-colonial plot, pointing out that the Federation was a project for Malayan expansionism and continuing British influence in the region.

In 1963 his objections crystallized in his policy of Konfrontasi, a breaking off of all relations with Malaysia, soon coupled with low-level military intervention. A protracted border war began along the 700-mile-long front in Borneo.

According to Foreign Office sources the decision to get rid of Sukarno had been taken by Macmillan's Conservative government and carried through during Wilson's 1964 Labor government. The Foreign Office had worked in conjunction with their American counterparts on a plan to oust the turbulent Sukarno.

A covert operation and psychological warfare strategy were instigated, based at Phoenix Park, in Singapore, the British headquarters in the region. The M16 team kept close links with key elements in the Indonesian army through the British Embassy. One of these was Ali Murtopo, later General Suharto's intelligence chief, and M16 officers constantly travelled back and forth between Singapore and Jakarta.

The Foreign Office's Information Research Department (IRD) also worked out of Phoenix Park, reinforcing the work of M16 and the military psychological warfare experts. IRD had been established by the Labor government in 1948 to conduct an anti-

communist propaganda war against the Soviets, but had swiftly become enlisted in various anti-independence movement operations in the declining British Empire. By the sixties, IRD had a staff of around 400 in London and information officers around the world influencing media coverage in areas of British interest.

According to Roland Challis, the BBC correspondent at the time in Singapore, journalists were open to manipulation by IRD, owing, ironically, to Sukarno's own policies: "In a curious way, by keeping correspondents out of the country Sukarno made them the victims of official channels, because almost the only information you could get was from the British ambassador in Jakarta."

The opportunity to isolate Sukarno and the PKI came in October 1965, when an alleged PKI coup attempt was the pretext for the army to sideline Sukarno and eradicate the PKI. Who exactly instigated the coup and for what purposes remains a matter of speculation? However, within days the coup had been crushed and the army was firmly in control. Suharto accused the PKI of being behind the coup, and set about suppressing them.

Following the attempted coup Britain set about exploiting the situation. On 5 October, 1965, Alec Adams, political adviser to the Commander-in-Chief, Far East, advised the Foreign Office: "We should have no hesitation in doing what we can surreptitiously to blacken the PKI in the eyes of the army and the people of Indonesia." The Foreign Office agreed and suggested "suitable propaganda themes" such as PKI atrocities and Chinese intervention.

One of the main themes pursued by IRD was the threat posed by the PKI and "Chinese communists". Newspaper reports continually emphasized the danger of the PKI. Drawing upon their experience in Malaya in the Fifties, the British emphasized the Chinese nature of the communist threat. Roland Challis said: **"One of the more successful things which the West wished on to the non-communist politicians in Indonesia was to transfer the whole idea of communism onto the Chinese minority in Indonesia. It turned it into an ethnic thing. It is a terrible thing to have done to incite the Indonesians to rise and slaughter the Chinese."**

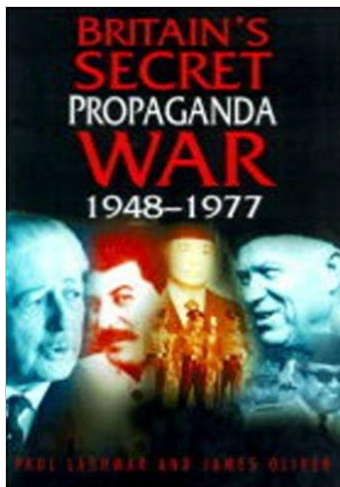
But it was the involvement of Sukarno with the PKI in the bloody months following the coup that was to be the British trump card. According to Reddaway: "The communist leader, Aidit, went on the run and Sukarno, being a great politician, went to the front of the palace and said that the communist leader Aidit must be hunted down and brought to justice. From the side door of the palace, he was dealing with him every day by courier."

This information was revealed by the signal intelligence of Britain's GCHQ. The Indonesians didn't have a clue about radio silence and this double-dealing was picked up by GCHQ; the British had its main eavesdropping base in Hong Kong tuned into events in Indonesia.

The discrediting of Sukarno was of fundamental importance. Sukarno remained a respected and popular leader against whom Suharto could not move openly until the conditions were right. The constant barrage of bad international coverage and Sukarno's plummeting political position fatally undermined him.

On 10 March 1966, Sukarno was forced to sign over his powers to General Suharto. Now perceived as closely associated with the attempted coup and the PKI, Sukarno had been discredited to the point where the army felt able to act. The PKI was eliminated as a significant force and a pro-Western military dictatorship firmly established.

It was not long before Suharto quietly ended the inactive policy of Konfrontasi resulting in a swift improvement in Anglo-Indonesian relations, which continue to be close to this day.



The Foreign Office's Information Research Department (IRD) was set up under the British Labor Government in 1948. The IRD was clandestinely financed from the Secret Intelligence Service budget.

IRD, a large organization with close links to MI6 (with whom it shared many personnel) waged a vigorous covert propaganda campaign against Eastern Bloc Communism for nearly thirty years using journalists, politicians, academics and trade unionists - none were 'unwitting'.

Authors: Paul Lashmar and James Oliver

[Was the US government involved in the overthrow of Sukarno in Indonesia, and the subsequent massacre of communists?](#)

There is no doubt that the US government operated covertly in Indonesia in 1964–65. This is most evident in a set of documents released by the State Department in 2001, *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1964–1968*. Volume 26 in particular demonstrates how closely the Johnson administration was paying attention to developments in Indonesia.

For example, a February 1965 report on covert activity in Indonesia detailed some of the efforts that went into countering the growth of the Communist Party of Indonesia:

Since the summer of 1964, [less than 1 line of source text not declassified] has worked with the Department of State in formulating concepts and developing an

operational program of political action in Indonesia aimed at bolstering the more moderate elements in the Indonesian political spectrum to counter the growing power of the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI). This program has been coordinated in the Department of State with the Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs and with the U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia.

The aim of this political action program was to reduce the influence on Indonesian foreign and domestic policies of the PKI and the Government of Red China, as well as encourage and support existing non-Communist elements within Indonesia. The program envisages continuation of certain activities which have been undertaken previously on a developmental basis plus other new activities which appear now to offer promise of success if implemented on a coordinated and sustained basis.

The main thrust of the program was designed to exploit factionalism within the PKI itself, to emphasize traditional Indonesian distrust of Mainland China and to portray the PKI as an instrument of Red Chinese imperialism. Specific types of activity envisaged include covert liaison with and support to existing anti-Communist groups, particularly among the [less than 1 line of source text not declassified], black letter operations, media operations, including possibly black radio, and political action within existing Indonesian organizations and institutions.

Another set of documents that shows the same level of concern toward Indonesia was released in September 2015 by the Central Intelligence Agency. These are the CIA's *Presidential Daily Briefs* from the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Between October and November 1965, Indonesia was consistently at the top of the daily briefs following the supposed attempted coup of September 30 and October 1.

However, as American journalist Margaret Scott recently wrote in *The New York Review of Books*, "the documents did not reveal when the plan for mass killings was devised, and when the US knew about it." What this means is that **while we know the US had operated in Indonesia, we still do not know how and if those actions directly led to the massacres and later overthrow of Sukarno.**

Let's see... the '60s was during the time of Vietnam war, Trikora, and Dwikora. It's hard to believe that the U.S. simply turned blind eye on South East Asia with all that mess going on.

In fact, that's the idea of domino theory, that communism would simply spread to nearby region if America did not interfere. So yeah, the odds are high that the U.S. was involved in one way or another to ensure the end of Soekarno and his communism-friendly policy.

BTW, from Indonesian POV, the West involvement was crystal clear when Gilchrist

document leaked around the mid '60s. To be fair, many questioned the authenticity of the document, though:

Gilchrist Document

The **Gilchrist Document** is a much cited letter from 1965 often used to support arguments for Western involvement in the overthrow of [Sukarno](#) in [Indonesia](#). The document purports to be a letter from the British ambassador to Jakarta, [Andrew Gilchrist](#), addressed to the British Foreign Office and refers to a joint US–UK plan for military intervention in Indonesia.^{[1][2]}

The letter was first made public by the Indonesian Foreign Minister [Subandrio](#) on a trip to Cairo. The US embassy in Cairo was soon able to get a photographic copy of the letter. The embassy concluded that it was a fake, and the "Gilchrist-letter" was subsequently referred to as a forgery in the US administration. An internal discussion in the US administration on who was behind the forgery followed, and the US settled on a Subandrio-controlled intelligence agency.^[3]

The Czech agent Vladislav Bittman who defected in 1968 claimed that his agency forged the letter.^[2] Bittman also claimed responsibility for the campaign against US citizen and movie distributor Bill Palmer.^[2]

The papers of the British ambassador Sir [Andrew Gilchrist](#) are held in the Churchill Archive at Churchill College, Cambridge University. Some of them are still classified. Speculation about a possible British role in the overthrow of Sukarno continues, although British defense secretary in 1965, Denis Healey, stated in 2000 that Britain was not involved, though Healey would have supported involvement had it been possible.

The following is the text of the document as reproduced in a semi-official collection of documents:

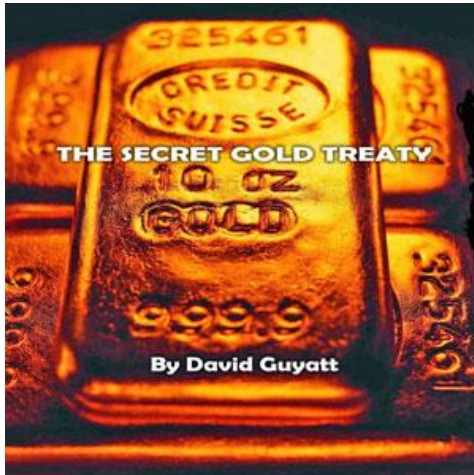
I discussed with the American Ambassador the questions set out in your No.:67786/65. The Ambassador agreed in principal [\[sic\]](#) with our position but asked for time to investigate certain aspects of the matter.

To my question on the possible influence of Bunker's visit, to Jakarta, the Ambassador state [\[sic\]](#) that he saw no reason for changing our joint plans. On the contrary, the visit of the US. President's personal envoy would give us more time to prepare the operation the utmost detail [\[sic\]](#).

The Ambassador felt that further measures were necessary to bring our efforts into closer alignment. In this connection, he said that it would be useful to impress again on our local army friends that extreme care discipline [\[sic\]](#) and coordination of action were essential for the success of our enterprise.

I promised to take all necessary measures. I will report my own views personally in due course.

GILCHRIST



THE SECRET GOLD TREATY Exposes many of the darkest secrets that the financial elite prayed would never be made public. It unveils the shocking truth about gold looted during WWII and how immense quantities of this black-market gold has been used as a secret funding back-bone for the CIA during the cold war.

The book reveals the hidden history surrounding the ouster of Indonesia's President Sukarno and lays bare the reason behind Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos's sudden flight from office.

In accordance with the Revisionist History Timeline of Events, Group K will feature Parts of The Secret Treaty story, which are relevant to the Amanah of Oz President Sukarno and Indonesian-Asian Global Collateral Accounts quests and conquests. Therefore, for those interested in reading all The Secret Treaty story, the complete contents and documented evidence sources are provided below or download from David Guyatt's [Deep Black Lies](#) website.

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MARCOS GOLD

In any event, I had already begun looking at stories about Marcos gold with a great deal more interest. I was also struck by the fact that of all the certificates in the possession of Dr. Damanik accessed by Johnston, the oldest was a gold certificate in the name of Ferdinand Marcos.

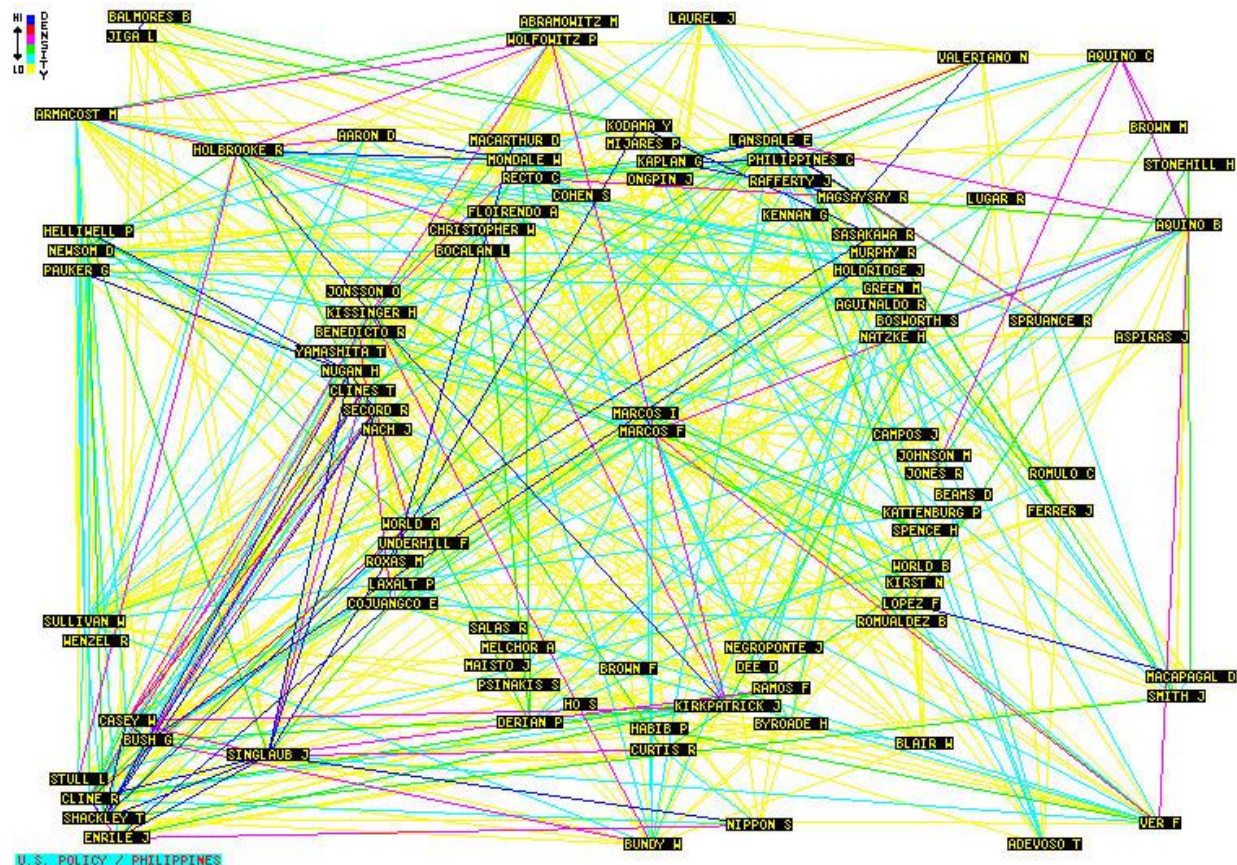
This was dated 9 September 1956 and was for a "deposit" of 7,120 metric tons of AU issued by Swiss Bank Corporation (Schweizerische Bank Gesellschaft M.H.C.). This was some years before Marcos was elected as a senator and years before climbing his way to the presidency of the Philippines. It was in the "early fifties" that **Sterling Seagrave** has **Marcos** collaborating with Japanese-American investigator **Minoru Fukimatsu** as he interviewed over 300 witnesses to gold burial troves in the Philippines. Both men also accessed secret Japanese government archives. Seagraves adds that Fukimatsu "came up with a map and in November 1953, began digging. " [i]

Over twenty years later, the **CIA** had become a partner with [then] President Marcos in shipping vast quantities of gleaming gold bars -- bearing the triple A "chop" (a term used to describe hallmarks) -- to Australia (and elsewhere), courtesy of the Nugan Hand Bank, which flew the bullion into the giant [CIA/NSA facility at Alice Springs](#). [ii] The gold thereafter disappeared at about the same time that one now internationally well-known Australian media man began his spectacular march to global tycoon-ship. [iii] Meanwhile, papers in my possession show that another Australian bank was selected to hold a very large stockpile of Marcos gold. This is none other than Peter Johnston's bank -- Westpac.

But there were other 1954 "coincidences" that were also equally striking. Not least was the fact that the London Bullion Market, which had closed at the onset of war in 1939, suddenly decided to re-open on 22 March 1954. Even before World War II began, England was financially barren. Joseph Kennedy, who was the then US Ambassador to the Court of St. James, reported that England had no gold, whatsoever, of her own. Six years of harrowing global warfare could only have worsened that already bleak economic picture. But by 1954, apparently, there was sufficient gold "in play" to warrant the revival of the London Bullion Market. Where did the gold come from? Was it just that South African production had reached sufficient levels to make trading gold in London economically viable once more, or did insiders know something the rest of us weren't privy to?

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

The interconnections of Ferdinand Marcos. Included in this "Rogue's gallery" are the usual suspects: Douglas MacArthur, Paul Helliwell, Ray Cline, the Nugan Hand Bank, Ed Lansdale, Richard Secord, William Casey, John Singlaub, Ted Shackley and George Bush amongst others (also, Robert Curtis).



Paul Manning -- the highly respected Pulitzer Prize nominee journalist -- in his book on Martin Bormann and the mystery of disappeared Nazi assets and war plunder notes "the economic bastions of power that he [Bormann] established in the neutral nations of the world in 1944 were the bedrock enabling the West German government to rise from defeat, once they had again become masters of their destiny after the Treaty of Paris in 1954." [iv] In other words, the vast amount of Nazi assets and loot that had disappeared when **Martin Bormann** fled to South America in 1945 were quietly repatriated to the newly created Federal Republic of Germany following the Paris Treaty of 1954.

Whatever else might have happened in 1954 (including the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu and the arrival in Saigon of top CIA strategist Edward Lansdale, who fought deadly battles against French military intelligence for control of the region's opium business), one event cannot be overlooked. This was the first ever meeting of [the](#)

AMANAH OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

[Bilderberg group](#) during 29-31 May 1954. [v] That first meeting was dominated by American, British and then German participants who filled 36 of the available 67 slots. This is not the place to go into detail about the Bilderberg conferences, except to note for those who are unfamiliar with the Bilderberg group that it is a very powerful elite Western forum that is surrounded by almost impenetrable secrecy. The group was headed by one-time SS probationary member, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, until he resigned in disgrace following publication of the story about his acceptance of kickbacks in the Lockheed bribe scandal. Bernhard was shown to have accepted \$1 million as far back as 1962.

In the light of the foregoing, it is hard not to conclude that some form of "secret treaty" may well have been signed in 1954 that involved the recovery of World War II plunder - both European and Asian -- and that a portion of it was subsequently used in US military and intelligence "black operations." I note that most of the certificates that Peter Johnston had access to through Dr. Damanik are dated between 1980 and 84 -- the very period when the CIA was actively participating in laundering Marcos bullion. [vi] All these certificates represented caches of gold and platinum. Three certificates, one of which was dated 1963 and the two others with dates of August and December 1972, were for cash deposits denominated in Swiss francs, Canadian dollars and US dollars and running into many tens of billions in equivalent US dollars.

This is interesting, because author **Sterling Seagrave** in *The Marcos Dynasty* observes that Marcos was able to secure "... large loans using as collateral gold bullion that he was as yet unable to get out of the Philippines." [vii] But how large is "large"? The "International Transaction Obligation" certificate that Johnston had access to, issued by the Union Bank of Switzerland, was dated 17 January 1963, and was for SFR 92.625 billion. Moreover, this certificate is in the name of "Adnan Kasogi" and bears the "Special Code": "Panama Fusse King." Although Khashoggi's name has inevitably been misspelled, it is interesting to note that he was "Ferdinand's pal and Imelda's disco partner, fellow Lockheed agent and business associate of Kodama." [viii]



A certificate in the name of Ferdinand Marcos dated 1956 - part of the series of certificates being negotiated by Peter Johnston on behalf of Dr. Edison Damanik. What is interesting is the 1956 date. This was years before Marcos reached any real prominence. Had Marcos already been selected as a "Trustee" by those issuing these documents?

The ability of Marcos to secure loans against gold still stashed on the Philippines is not without a historical precedent. In his best-selling book *A Man Called Intrepid*, author William Stevenson discusses the gold reserves shipped by France to the French island of Martinique – located off the American coast. He says that these reserves amounted to 50 million ounces, or approximately 1,550 metric tons constituting the bulk of French gold reserves. The British greatly feared that Vichy France under Petain would release this gold to the Nazis. At the time, England was bankrupt.

Intrepid devised a plan to steal the gold from Martinique, but this proved difficult. Instead, he decided it was just as easy to effect "control" over the gold by subjecting it to a naval quarantine and showing that it was feasible to capture it if necessary. The idea was to then use the gold to support US loans to Britain for the war effort, which one historian quipped was "an exercise in constructive blackmail." [ix] Interestingly, I asked the Foreign Office historian who researched and wrote the September 1996 "History Notes – Nazi Gold: Information from the British Archives" what happened to the Martinique gold. She had no idea, she said. It remains unclear if the plan was carried through or shelved, although the latter seems more likely.

Let us return to the Marcos documents. To my mind, the peculiarities in this story abound and multiply. The 1963 Swiss franc cash certificate was issued just months after Prince Bernhard received his first known kickback from Lockheed -- which was being used as a "cloak" by the CIA to funnel political bribe money all over the world. [x] The certificate is in the name of Marcos's friend, Adnan "Kasogi," a "fellow Lockheed agent" of Yoshio Kodama. The latter was, as Sterling Seagrave clearly demonstrates, a rear admiral in the Japanese Navy during World War II as well as a member of the Japanese Yakuza crime clan.

More significant still is the fact that Kodama worked for the Japanese prince who headed the Japanese secret service and who was overlord of the Japanese plunder teams known as "The Golden Lily." The Golden Lily operated in Mukden in Manchuria, but had its headquarters in Manila, the capital of the Philippines. Kodama was tasked with "shepherding masses of war loot in naval vessels ahead of him under the watchful eye of naval officers seconded to him." [xi] The loot had been plundered from all over Asia under Kodama's authority and was moved "up the coast of Borneo through Brunei to the Philippines," where it was eventually buried. [xii]

The two other cash certificates Johnston was involved with were: an International Certificate titled "Commercial Deposit" issued by the Royal Bank of Canada for Can\$ 9.36 billion dated 12 August 1972 in the name of Hosni Mubarak and an international

certificate entitled "Obligation of Certificate International Certificate of Deposit" issued by the Bank of England, dated 15 December 1972 in the name of Mao Tze-Tung for US\$16.62 billion.

1972 was an interesting year. First, President Nixon had closed the gold window only a year before, in 1971, thereby disconnecting the US dollar from gold. It is also the year Nixon was re-elected and met, in February, with Chinese leader Mao Tze-Tung in Peking (now Beijing). One individual familiar with a great many of Marcos's secret gold transactions claims that Nixon gave China 200,000 metric tons of gold in exchange for an agreement that China would "stay out of any Asian expansion for fifty years." [xiii] Interestingly, my own records also show a number of gold transactions involving China but the nature of its involvement is less than clear.

Of interest in regard to the Lockheed bribe scandal is the fact that Lockheed's European Sales Director, Dutchman Fred Meuser, had been a member of Prince Bernhard's wartime air force squadron. Of equal significance, I think, is the fact following the war, Meuser "... joined Lockheed, became a naturalized American citizen and in 1954 was transferred to Geneva." [xiv]

Another member of the Lockheed bribe team was **Nicholas Deak**, a former OSS/CIA officer who formed the money-broking firm of Deak & Co. Through this company, Lockheed funneled funds to Yoshio Kodama and then on to senior Japanese political figures, including Prime Minister Nobosuke Kishi -- one of Kodama's protégés. [xv] Nicholas Deak's company later joined forces with Lionel C. Perera, who founded the money firm of Perera, Manfra & Brookes. This led to the formation of Deak & Co, Perera, Manfra & Brookes. As a young US Army Major, Lionel Perera was attached to the Chief of Military Government Finance Office at Third Army in Germany at war's end, where he interviewed Colonel Rauch. Rauch, an SS colonel, was responsible for hiding the Reich Bank gold reserves and other war loot in the Bavarian Alps in the weeks prior to the end of the war. [xvi]

In any event, while Lockheed's Fred Meuser may have been the European expert at political bribery, the CIA's Edwin Wilson was certainly an expert at political blackmail. Wilson, coincidentally, also operated out of Switzerland for many years. Wilson's close buddy in the spook agency, Frank Terpil, told author, Jim Hougan, that "Historically, one of Wilson's Agency jobs was to subvert members of both houses [of Congress] by any means necessary..." [xvii] Wilson's technique of influence normally involved sexual blackmail.

VIPs would be "coerced by living out their sexual fantasies in the flesh. A remembrance of these occasions [was] permanently recorded via selected cameras. The technicians in charge of filming[were] TSD [Technical Services Division of the CIA]. The porno stars advanced their political careers, some of [whom] may still be in office." Wilson's skill in these matters dated back to the 1950s, when he directed a network of homosexual and pedophile rings from CIA asset and McCarthy Committee counsel Roy Cohn.

Yet, Europeans needed no teaching about the art of political blackmail and bribery -- a practice they had polished and refined for hundreds of years. An instructive example of this skill is featured in the story of Italian financier Florio Fiorini, former Director of Finance of ENI, the huge state-owned Italian Oil Company. Fiorini, who was later arrested and imprisoned for "fraudulent bankruptcy," was ousted from ENI for his attempts to salvage Roberto Calvi's ailing Banco Ambrosiano -- the bank most closely associated with the Vatican Bank, headed by American-born Bishop Paul Marcinkus. Readers may recall the volume of persistent reports of the Vatican Bank's involvement in laundering looted gold from World War II -- a charge the Vatican Bank denies.

Denials or not, Peter Johnston was also kind enough to hand me his files for other bullion transactions he was involved with before he became entangled with Dr. Damanik's Secret Treaty transactions. In one of these deals, Johnston met with Imelda Marcos and others representing her interests to negotiate buying various quantities of metal. One of these transactions involved a large quantity of gold (at least 7,500 metric tons) held by the Dresdner Bank, Frankfurt. Johnston was given a written authority by the then current account holder, Alfredo De Ramos, to validate how much metal was in the account and if it was free from all liens and encumbrances. The account was in the name of "Ramon Poirrotte/Alfredo de Ramos," and showed the client code as "UEB Industries Mex." [xx]

Johnston duly arranged for Dresdner Bank to be contacted and given the signed authority to verify the account. In a fax dated 6 November 1995 to his Philippine partner, Johnston stated:

"Dresdner Account - Ramos.

- 1) The account is intact.
- 2) There is a lien against the deposit fixed at 80% of the value. This encumbrance involves the Australian government and an unknown government.
- 3) The Dresdner Bank request an 'upfront' payment of 20% of the deposits value before full negotiations can be implemented.
- 4) There has been a previous enquiry by a Swiss lawyer approximately three months ago. This person is now missing, presumed dead."

Johnston closed his message by saying:

"Our buyer is reluctant to proceed in light of the above. Do you wish to 'open' negotiations with alternative buyers?"

The reply he received the following day is brief and to the point:

"It is true the account was used by the Government of Australia and Singapore, but it matures this year, 1995, or matured already. This is according to the holder/signatory.

Also, there is a written agreement between the bank and the governments and this contract is with the bank..."

The fact that a Swiss lawyer had disappeared and was now presumed dead, just for having earlier probed this account, seems to have attracted little interest on the part of Johnston's partner. Johnston had earlier been confidentially advised that the proceeds of the Dresdner Bank account were to be divided as follows:

- 1) Dresdner Bank
- 2) Peoples [sic] Republic of Germany
- 3) Peoples Republic of the Philippines
- 4) United States Government
- 5) Vatican
- 6) Owner/holder signatory

Other documents make it clear that the name in which the Dresdner Bank account is held, i.e. Ramon Poirrotte, is also known as Jose Antonio Diaz, of the Monte Carlo registered Diaz and Poirrotte Enterprises. This is none other than Don Severino Garcia Sta. Romana, a legendary OSS officer who died in 1974. In fact, Romana had numerous aliases and worked closely with Edward Lansdale in the Philippines during the early fifties to put down the Huk uprising. Even though the Huks were not considered any sort of danger and were not expected to seize power, they were put down with great brutality. At the forefront of everyone's mind, presumably, was the great troves of bullion and gems stashed in locations that the Huks had occupied.

Don **Severino Romana**'s Dresdner Bank deal referenced above was merely the tip of a far larger iceberg. Other related transactions totaled over 90,000 metric tons of gold. Over 30,000 metric tons of this were represented by gold bullion certificates held in an account at the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich, in the name of Maj. Gen. Edward Lansdale. [xxi] That such quantities of gold exist outside of official channels is staggering, because, according to official figures, no more than 135,000 metric tons of metal has been mined since 4,000 B.C.

However, things, as we have seen, are not always what they seem to be. The official mining figures do not, and never have, included gold from China, Southeast Asia, India or Russia. Nor are they accurate as to gold quantities in countries that they purport to include in the count. For example, Pope Clement possessed a staggering fortune as far back as 1334 that included 25 million gold florins. [xxii] Such sums of gold do not figure at all in the historical mining statistics provided by official sources, which are either uninformed about the true volume of gold available or, more likely, engaging in a disinformation campaign for nefarious reasons.

A Filipino newspaper, The Inquirer, featured an article published in 1998 entitled "Soldiers of Fortune" revealing that 96 members of the 16th Infantry Battalion had signed a joint affidavit declaring that, together with members of the 51st Engineering Brigade, they had -- between 1973 and 1985 -- recovered over 60,000 metric tons of gold from thirty out of 172 Japanese treasure sites. Both Army units operated in complete secrecy as part of "Task Force Restoration," which was headed by Marcos's

closest henchman, Fabian Ver.

With these Vatican "bones" laid to temporary rest, we can now briefly return to the previously mentioned and instructive story of **Florio Fiorini**. During his enforced retreat at Champ-Dollon, Fiorini set about writing a book revealing his knowledge of insider dealing and political corruption in Italy and elsewhere in Europe since the early 1970s.[xxiii] This included his revelations regarding the infamous "Protection Account" maintained by UBS Lugano, which was established for the specific purpose of bribing Italian (and other European) political parties and senior political figures. [xxiv] All those European banks and businesses that were heavily engaged in political corruption had devised a method of generating the large amount of slush funds required, without harming their own balance sheets. This, Fiorini said, was a "very simple, bomb-proof system which made the central banks pay..."

This bomb-proof system was in operation from 1967 until 1981 and revolved around the foreign exchange market that Fiorini describes as a "rigged roulette wheel," and involved seven major European transnationals. [xxv][xxvi] These were nicknamed the "Band of Seven" and were "the terror of the central banks." The Band of Seven included, according to Fiorini, "myself from ENI; Sexauer of the Deutsche Bank; Semadeni of the Swiss Bank Corporation; Voroscilov of the Russian Vanhestorgbank; Roger Fiss of Citibank; Cadario of Renault Finance [and] Pellegrini of the Union Bank of Switzerland. [xxvii]

Working in harmony -- often using inside information -- and in great secrecy, the Band of Seven was able to manufacture large profits by manipulating the various national foreign exchange rates. This was possible because the exchange rates were "fixed" -- a situation that allows large speculative forays by an insider group who know the central banks will intervene to support and stabilize that rate. In effect, this is equivalent to the central banks placing money in a large container and handing it over to the seven players. [xxviii]

The unalterable consequence of these covert manipulations is that the taxpayers in those countries, forced to defend their currencies, actually provide the money that is used to suborn and corrupt their own political leaders. [xxix] Fiorini admits the amounts garnered in this manner were "moderate," a mere \$15k a day, or \$300k per month, to "feed the starving of the parties," but adds that these were dollars of the "seventies," and worth "four times today's value."

Of more than passing interest in these matters is Dr. Alfred Hartmann, who had run the Banque de Commerce et de Placement (BCP), Geneva, for many years. As Fiorini explains in his story, the large sums of money earned by the Band of Seven's market rigging activities were laundered through the BCP. Hartmann was also the Vice Chairman and General Manager of Rothschilds Bank A.G. [xxx] and the vice president of the CIA connected Inter Maritime Bank. [xxxi] The BCP is also said to have played a part in the Iran-Contra affair.

This cannot come as any great surprise, for Hartmann was known as a long-term CIA asset. His contact or "controller" was none other than Edwin Wilson, the CIA operative who we earlier learned specialized in gay and pedophile blackmail stings against political targets -- presumably those politicians who couldn't be bought as a consequence of the Band of Seven's market manipulations. He is also known to have specialized in creating financial "fronts" for the CIA. Dr. Hartmann, meanwhile, would later become a senior executive in BCCI, the bank that provided a full service to drug lords, gun-runners, terrorists, gangsters and the US and European intelligence community.

BCCI also had the dubious distinction of corrupting members of both Houses of Parliament (and Congress) at a time when "brown-envelope" payments of cash of the Al Fayed variety had yet to hit media headlines. [xxxii]

THE BLACK PRINCE

As we can see, the Central Intelligence Agency appeared able to break every known law up to and including committing assassinations, without fear of exposure or criminal charges. This was helped enormously by a well-guarded memorandum of agreement between the CIA and the Justice Department that allowed the CIA to police itself and, in effect, enabled it to turn a blind eye to any and all criminal activities carried out on the part of its employees -- making the CIA above the law.

Curiously, this memorandum was dated 18 February 1954 [i] -- and was the direct predecessor of the now infamous Memorandum of Understanding between the CIA and the Justice Department signed during the Reagan Administration. The later "MOU" has come to be known as a charter for cocaine cartel operators and other drug traffickers during the 1980s and amounts to a de facto "get out of jail" card. It is interesting to note that the original 1954 agreement occurred on **Allen Dulles's** watch as DCI (Director of Central Intelligence).

Allen Dulles was appointed as Director of Central Intelligence in 1953 at about the same time his brother, John Foster, was appointed Secretary of State. Between them the Dulles boys grabbed hold of US foreign policy and shaped it in their own corrupt image. We shall return to the dastardly duo shortly and focus on their long and close association with the Schroder banking group. Importantly, the **Schroder** and **Wagg** families agreed to combine their interests in the formation of the City-based merchant bank, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. -- in an agreement enacted in, yes, 1954.

Nor can this re-telling of events be complete without brief mention of the fastidious audit of US gold reserves conducted at Fort Knox in utmost secrecy in 1954. This is curious, as meticulous audits of gold reserves on the 1954 scale are uncommon. Each of the almost three quarters of a million 400-ounce bars was counted and weighed. Moreover, every hundredth bar was bored and a

small quantity of gold removed and assayed to determine purity. Extraordinarily, the gold “plugs” removed from the bars were sent to assay offices throughout the United States to ensure that no single individual could learn how detailed the audit was.

To this day, no one knows why this comprehensive inventory was conducted in such secrecy. Is it possible that someone in the Eisenhower Administration learned of the gold hoards on the Philippines and figured that Fort Knox had been plundered and its gold replaced with ersatz bullion while the real gold had been shipped to the Philippines and buried?

Did someone conclude that **General Douglas MacArthur** and his mentor, former President Herbert Hoover, might have been behind such a crooked scheme? **We now know that both MacArthur and Hoover had huge quantities of gold valued in excess of \$100 million stashed in hidden bank accounts set up by the CIA’s Santa Romana.** [iv]

General Douglas MacArthur triumphantly returns to Leyte, Philippines, 1944



Meanwhile, the following lists some of the more significant events of 1954, but does not include the US Internal Revenue Code of that year, pending further study of the code in detail. By any measure, however, **1954 is proving to be a spectacular year for historians:**

* Secret Treaty signed that concerns vast amounts of gold stashed in the Philippines. The treaty remains virtually impenetrable - although it is rumored to involve bribery of national leaders of non-aligned nations attending the Bandung conference in 1955.

* Marcos learns that Yamashita's gold is real in November 1953 and begins digging in 1954.

- * London gold market opens for the first time since 1939.
- * First Bilderberg meeting, chaired by Prince Bernhard.
- * Fred Meuser, Lockheed's European Director, transfers to Geneva to live, work and play and bribe Bilderberg Chairman, Prince Bernhard.
- * Germany joins NATO.
- * German External Debt Treaty agreed to (Bormann funds flood back to the fatherland).
- * SEATO Treaty signed in Manila.
- * Four Power Treaty is signed in Paris to terminate the occupation regime in Germany
- * Geneva Accord reached regarding peace between France and Indochina.
- * US signs Mutual Defense Pact with Korea.
- * Ed Lansdale travels to Manila, Saigon and Djakarta.
- * Ten - year - old Gunther Russbacher emigrates to the US to later take up a career in ONI and CIA -- along, he says, with many other Austrian nationals. They all become US citizens. Forty years later, Russbacher peddles gold recovered from the Philippines to the Austrian central bank.
- * Moscow agrees to withdraw from Austria and allow democratic elections.
- * The Israeli Mossad and US CIA found an intelligence "partnership."
- * US enacts the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.
- * German industrialists (principally Krupp) begin campaign in US Senate to recover assets seized by Allies at the end of WWII. John Foster Dulles supports the campaign.
- * Swiss bankers discuss question of Nazi gold and "heirless assets" -- those plundered from Jews in the concentration camps.
- * Schroder and Wagg families combine their interests via the 1954 registered company Schroder Successors Ltd., to become J. Henry Schroder Wagg merchant bankers.
- * Rothschilds' holding in Rio Tinto Company sold back to Spanish government.

- * US gold audit at Fort Knox.

And 1955 events compiled so far:

- * Bilderberg's second annual meeting includes discussions of the Bandung Meeting

- * Bandung Meeting.

- * NSC 68 target date for US superiority.

Meanwhile, one of the more intriguing pieces of information regarding the Dulles brothers is their interest in the [Council on Foreign Relations](#) (CFR), an elite group of policy makers that sprang out of the 1919 Paris Peace Conference. The CFR was formed as the sister organization of the British Royal Institute of International Affairs (**RIIA**), which was founded by those closely associated with the aims of the Rhodes-Milner group.

Moreover, according to Peter Grose in his all-too-flattering biography of Allen Dulles, Gentleman Spy, Dulles travelled to Europe in 1947, where he, "... paused in London for meetings with Alan Toynbee and took a leisurely side trip to Oxford 'at its loveliest' for mellow conversations in the common room of All Souls, where matters of import could be considered over port and cigars." [v]

The name Arnold Toynbee, naturally raises interest, for he was one of that small and close band of disciples of John Ruskin at Oxford that included Cecil Rhodes, Lord Alfred Milner and others who became principal architects of the Rhodes-Milner group that sat at the very heart of the RIIA-CFR, Anglo-American relationship. **Peter Grose** also references what is portrayed as an almost chance encounter between Dulles and Arnold Toynbee (the nephew of the Toynbee the older) on board a Pan American Clipper "Flying Boat" in 1942.

This was during Dulles's extended journey to Switzerland for the purpose of taking up residence as the senior OSS man. Toynbee, in addition to his Oxford connections, was also a member of Britain's secret intelligence service. This is of some consequence, particularly when we recall Dr. Damanik's earlier mention that the Secret Treaty was closely connected to "Rhodes scholars."

There may also well be some connections to the 1954 report of the Reece Committee. The Special Congressional Committee under Chairman B. Carroll Reece (Tennessee) had been charged in 1953 with investigating tax-exempt foundations. Establishment historian, Carroll Quigley, in his book [Tragedy and Hope](#) – which provided the first clear factual insight into the Rhodes-Milner group – states of the Reece Committee that:

“it soon became clear that people of immense wealth would be unhappy if the investigation went too far and that the ‘most respected’ newspapers in the country, closely allied with these men of wealth, would not get excited enough about any revelations to make the publicity worthwhile, in terms of votes or campaign contributions.” [vi]

What Quigley was describing was self-censorship by the US media to protect the interests of their patrons. **In any event, one cannot help but muse whether the Seven Trusts mentioned by Dr. Damanik as being vehicles for the Secret Treaty Gold Bullion certificates were, in some manner, connected to one or more of those tax-exempt foundations investigated by Congressman Reece and his committee.** Once again, a study of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is called for when time permits.

Joseph Retinger, one of the architects of the Atlantic-Europe movement that sewed together the elites of America and Europe, was also the principal founding member of the **Bilderberg Group**. According to Retinger, John Foster Dulles, “was among those in America who helped us most.” [vii] Another founding member of the Bilderberg group was Sir Colin Gubbins, who headed Britain’s wartime SOE, which was the model for the OSS, which in turn was the predecessor of the CIA.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands



Crucial to the underlying Anglo-American structure of **Bilderberg** was the Continental European contingent of which German participants formed the greater part. Not least, **Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands** was the first Chairman of Bilderberg. In an earlier incarnation, the Prince worked for **I.G. Farben**’s notorious intelligence department “NW7,” which became the Third Reich’s private eyes and ears during World War II.

In his Farben role, Bernhard worked under Frank Fahle, who later was appointed as Lockheed's agent in West Germany. The connections continue. John Foster Dulles, as senior partner in the law firm Sullivan & Cromwell, personally represented I. G. Farben's American company, General Aniline and Film Corporation, prior to World War II. His allegiance to his clients in obfuscating German ownership of GAF earned Foster a reprimand from a state prosecutor as a "scoundrel who should be disbarred."

Of some interest too, is the fact that Prince Bernhard is associated with the Knights Templar through the Dutch variant of the Order of St. John (the Johanniter Orde, Nederland), of which he is the head with the title "Landcommandeur." The Prince governs the Dutch order along with a chapter of eight other knights. The Prince was appointed to his position in 1954. The involvement of secret societies as a covert anti-Communist force throughout the Cold War is dealt with in more detail in an article I have written titled "Holy Smoke & Mirrors," which appears in an Appendix to this Dossier.

The rebuke aimed at **John Foster Dulles** mentioned above in no way thwarted the ambitions of the crusty statesman. By 1954, as Secretary of State, he dropped any pretense of impartiality and testified (in opposition to the Justice Department's position) in partiality of a bill designed to return vested enemy assets (of which GAF was one, for example) to their former owners. This bill, introduced by Senator Dirksen, was intended to contravene the 1945 Reparations Agreement.

Meanwhile, one fact that leapt out at me from all this was the date 1954. It could easily have been a coincidence, but then again it might have a distinct bearing on Peter Johnston's story. It is of interest, too, to learn that it was the year 1954 when Mossad boss, **Isser Harel**, travelled to Washington to meet with CIA Director, **Allen Dulles**. The result of the meeting was the beginning of an intelligence "partnership" between America and Israel that would soon benefit the smaller nation with a plethora of state-of-the-art technical spying equipment. What it did not do, obviously, was assign Israel any secrets of the American atomic weapons program that was heavily protected by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as well as prevailing US espionage laws. [v]

THE BORMANN-PERON-KRUPP-MARCOS CONNECTION

This "hierarchy" within the [Roman Catholic Church](#) would almost certainly have reached as high as **Monsignor Giovanni Montini**, who was the Vatican's Undersecretary of State throughout the war years and shortly after. Montini, of course, would become Pope Paul VI. In their book *The Secret War against the Jews*, authors John Loftus and Mark Aarons say that some evidence exists that Montini became a "source" for the CIA after World War II. [ix] Likewise, the Sicilian born banker, Michele Sindona, who knew Montini and who worked closely with **Roberto Calvi**, the disgraced Milanese banker who brought down Italy's largest private bank, Banco Ambrosiano.

It was Montini who headed the Vatican-run "Ratlines" engaged in smuggling wanted war criminals, members of the SS and other Nazis on the run to safety in Latin America, the Middle East and elsewhere. **Meanwhile, the shadowy anti-communist group that wished to induct Bormann into its circle as a notional figurehead to aid it with the task of "building a reinvigorated world-wide movement of Third World nations patterned on the Third Reich," was the [World Anti-Communist League](#) (WACL) that was chaired by US CIA operative, John Singlaub. He entered our story earlier as a leading member of the Philippine gold-hunting [Nippon Star Group](#).**

It is hardly surprising that another member of Singlaub's WACL was Kodama Yoshio, who also earlier featured in this story. Another, of course, was Ferdinand Marcos, who attended WACL meetings throughout his 20-year reign as dictator of the plunder-rich Philippines. It is interesting to note that America's tax authority, the IRS, granted the US arm of WACL tax-exempt status following serious pressure from Ronald Reagan's White House. Singlaub and others would later leave their mark on public history due to their involvement in the Iran-Contra Affair that was given birth by Lt. Col. Oliver North's so-called "Enterprise."

Interestingly, Kodama was one of those who, in 1954, founded the Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League. Kodama, along with his Yakuza compatriot and war-criminal cellmate, Ryoichi Sasakawa, ruled Japan with an iron fist artfully concealed in the gloved hand of political puppets. **Sasakawa, in particular, boasted of a close, personal friendship with Ferdinand Marcos "long before he became president."**

Author Sterling Seagrave believes their friendship arose during "the Quirino presidency at the end of the 1940's when Marcos and other Quirino lieutenants were busy trying to discover" where Japanese plunder had been buried in the Philippines. **Sasakawa was also deeply involved with the CIA, especially during the CIA sponsored anti-Sukarno campaign of the of the 1950's when he was in charge of supplying "materials to the anti-Sukarno camp." [x]**

Other founding members of the APACL included the former Chinese warlord and patron of the feared Shanghai underworld Green Gang, Chiang Kai Shek and Korea's Park Chung Hee -- whose claim to fame was to establish the Korean Central Intelligence Agency modelled on America's CIA. Another founding member was the Reverend Sun Myung Moon of the Unification Church [Moonies] -- a CIA tool if ever there was one. Meanwhile, one-time war criminal and Yakuza boss Ryoichi Sasakawa (together with Kodama) virtually ruled Japan from behind the scenes.

If there was one thing that connected the individual members of this odd group, it was their shared fascist beliefs and backgrounds that resulted in another common denominator -- all became immensely wealthy.

THE SECRET TEAM

If there was one single most significant event in connection with this story that took place in 1954, it was the creation of the 5412 Committee -- later known as the **"Forty Committee"** and more colloquially as **"The Secret Team"** -- under authorization of National Security Council Directive NSC 5412/2 of 15 March 1954.

Vice President Richard Nixon. His Administration wanted the gold Marcos had recovered to back the proposed new dollar called the Rainbow Bill



I note a curiosity in regard to "Operation 40," a secretive "wet ops" team formed in 1959 by then US Vice President **Richard Nixon**. Members of "Operation 40" are now believed to have been behind the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Another term for assassinations conducted by Operation 40 is "Room 222." In this case, however, the "hit" is carried out "against members of one's own team who are no longer useful or have become an embarrassment to the 'agency' or have or will become a security risk." This follows on from "Room 40," which was a term for assassinations conducted by the British during World War II. [i]

Whether or not there is any significance in the fact that that JFK was killed on the "22" of November 1963 remains to be seen. My own investigations over the last four years suggest to me that numbers and dates do possess a special "message sending" significance. Research I have collected on this front has yet to be collated but will form another "dossier" in the near future.

Meanwhile, the involvement of Nazis in the assassination of JFK has been spelled out by the indefatigable **Mae Brussel** in a lengthy essay published on 22 November 1983 in The Rebel magazine. This insightful essay is available via Virginia McCullough, who has formed a detailed archive of Mae Brussel's important work, at www.newsmakingnews.com.

On 18 November 1963, just four days before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the Argentine government issued a Special-Order No. CF-S01365 O.J.P., which initiated the only period in Argentina's recent history when Nazi fugitives were in jeopardy. This resulted in the formation of special Nazi-hunting squads of Argentine secret police.

Until then and, in fact, also soon after this brief and curious interlude, any and all Nazis on the run - including the so called "Gran Fugitivos" (Grand Fugitives) like Bormann, Mengele, Gestapo Heinrich Muller and others -- were more protected in Argentina than in any other country in the world. Is it possible that the government of Argentina, because of its deep and abiding connections with Nazis, learned of the forthcoming "hit" on JFK? Could the curious and dramatic (but not long lasting) anti-Nazi action have been little more than a PR exercise to exonerate themselves in advance of their closeness to certain Nazis associated with the Kennedy death, which members knew would result in a major worldwide news story of unparalleled proportions?

One individual knowledgeable about group "forty" is L. Fletcher Prouty, who was Chief of Special Operations (i.e., clandestine activities) for the US Joint Chiefs of Staff. His duties involved the military support of the clandestine activities of the CIA. Prouty was the real-life representation of Mr. X, played by Donald Sutherland in Oliver Stone's movie JFK. Prouty resigned his commission following the assassination of President John Kennedy and later wrote an enormously powerful book titled *The Secret Team*, which sheds a tremendous amount of light on the secret activities of the CIA and Pentagon during the early years of the Cold War.

CIA headquarters located at Langley, Virginia



The 5412 Committee, which met in Room 40 at the CIA headquarters in Langley,

Virginia, became the de facto parallel government of the United States, a fact that was later acknowledged by President Eisenhower in his speech regarding the dangers of the "military industrial complex." At the heart of the US secret government lay a doctrine that was "driven by the twin goals of reinforcing the private interests that largely control the state and maintaining an international environment in which they can prosper." [ii] The broader interests of the people are not permitted to enter the equation, which is reserved entirely for men of wealth and power. The Dulles brothers fit into this subterranean power complex with considerable ease.

Prouty says this of the 5412 Committee:

"As time passed and as the DCI [of the CIA] exploited his position, it might have seemed to be rather reasonable to suggest the establishment of a small special group to take this 'burden' from these senior officials and to provide men who could more readily attend to such matters, minor as they were, in the place of the busy Council principals. Thus, the establishment of the first Special Group.

"As things progressed, the Special Group 5412/2 became not just the working group of the NSC but rather a select group that had assumed the responsibility for clandestine activity. Certainly, each designated Special Group member reported back to his principal but by that time it was not so much for direction as it was for 'informational approval;' in the language of bureaucracy this meant, 'if he doesn't say a clear NO, it's O.K.'"

"By that time in the course of events a new process had evolved and the DCI felt perfectly at liberty to prepare all the clandestine operations his intelligence sources would support and to present them to the Special Group for nothing more than approval. But even this was not enough. The next step was to have Agency-affiliated men in the Special Group itself, or at least to have them working with the Group as special advisers.

This is why the President's appointee has always been so important to the DCI. Since the appointment of Maxwell Taylor in that position after the Bay of Pigs, the DCI has had men in that position whom he could count upon as a two-way conduit. When the DCI wanted to get information to the President, he would use this man and when he wanted the President's approval on something, he would use him for that too. The same has been true with the representatives in State and Defense. During much of the crucial build-up years in Indochina, men such as Bill Bundy and Ed Lansdale have represented State and Defense on this committee. Of course, both of these men were CIA alumni and as a result the DCI could always count upon them to grease the way for any of his proposals to the NSC."

"This has been a significant evolution away from the language and the intent of the law. It has meant that the sole authority established as a final resort to oversee and control the CIA has become no more than a rubber stamp for all clandestine

operations. And throughout all of this the ST [Secret Team] has been able to carry out its desires under a cloak of secrecy that has kept its moves shielded from the highest officials of this Government.

For example, in those crucial early years of Vietnam, did McNamara and Rusk look upon Lansdale and Bill Bundy as Defense and State men under their command and control, or did they recognize them as CIA agents under the direction of the DCI? Or when the Special Assistant for Counterinsurgency and Special Activities from the Joint Staff was called to the White House, did President Kennedy and others look upon this man, General Krulak, as a member of the military establishment because he was wearing a uniform, or did they recognize him as a key spokesman for the interests and activities of the CIA?"

"This shift of command control over the Agency from under the direction of the NSC was undoubtedly as important a move as has occurred in any part of the Government since the passage of the National Security Act of 1947. It explains why the CIA has operated so free of effective and ironclad control during the past ten to twelve years."

Fletcher Prouty also recounts in *The Secret Team* his personal encounters with then **Major General Edward G. Lansdale**, who became McNamara's special assistant for all matters involving the CIA and special operations.

Earlier in his career, Lansdale had been a key operative for the 5412 Committee and, as I outlined earlier, possessed absolute knowledge of the vast quantities of gold bullion buried in the Philippine islands by the Japanese treasure teams known as the **Golden Lily**. Under Lansdale's direction, **Severino Garcia Romano** commenced recovery of gold bullion and other plundered loot beginning in 1945.

Whether the true facts regarding the Secret Treaty are ever released for historians to review remains questionable. My own view is that from a Cold War perspective there is little on this subject that requires ongoing secrecy. However, from a financial perspective there is much that demands obscurity. The staggering amounts of funds then and now available to the national security powers of the United States as a consequence of secretive Philippine plunder recovery efforts remains as sensitive as ever. Who actually has control of these sums? I doubt that the US government, per se, is in control of them, but believe rather that a network of private concerns holds the power.

Likewise, the full story of the nature of gold has yet to be told, and my guess is that it will remain hermetically sealed amongst the few for a very long time to come. Two things are certain, however. The historical official mining figures for gold are patently false and have been knowingly fabricated and thrust on an unsuspecting public.

Second, and leading on from this, it is, therefore, evident that gold is not at all rare. Current statistics show above-ground stocks of the metal to total about 140,000 metric tons. The reality is far, far higher and, in all probability, is well in

excess of one million tons. I doubt anyone really knows for certain, owing to the fact that so much is still buried in the Philippines and elsewhere in Southeast Asia that tallying it all up is impossible - even to this day.

A brief mention needs to be made of Carmel Office, a State Department flunky and contemporary of the Dulles brothers, Frank Wisner and others intimately involved with the machinations of the Secret Team. Later believed to be a KGB “plant” by the FBI’s Edgar Hoover. [iii] Offie’s career began to follow a downward trajectory, but not before Hoover had raised serious questions concerning the source of his income. Employed on a mid-level government salary, Offie had dollars to burn around Washington.

The CIA’s first DCI, Beedel Smith, tried to placate Hoover by saying that Office had received a “pay-off” of \$10,000 for taking the blame when several people in Paris had almost been caught abusing their diplomatic pouch privileges. Hoover added that one of those involved in the pouch affair might have been General Lucius Clay, formerly the Governor of the US Zone in post-war Germany and a member of the Board of Directors of Newmont Mining, one of the leading gold mining companies. [iv] According to Hoover, Offie was “either given or allowed to buy at a very favorable option price some stock in the Newmont holdings in North Africa, which gave a fabulous payoff...” thereby making Offie “semi-independent.” [v]

Is it possible that Newmont Mining might have acted with or on behalf of those members of the OSS/CIA/Secret Team engaged in recovering gold bullion from the Philippine treasure troves, by re-smelting (in effect, laundering) war loot? The connection between Newmont Mining and Philippine gold stores is, of course, very tenuous. However, this story is all about tenuous connections that become increasingly firmer as more facts emerge from the shadows.

That being so, another fact that has emerged from the shadows is the location of one of Newmont’s offices up country in Thailand at Chang Mai. This city sits slap in the middle of the Golden Triangle opium region and was chosen by the CIA-Mafia owned and Australian domiciled Nugan Hand Bank for a branch office because of this proximity.

In addition to laundering drug money on behalf of its owners, the CIA, Nugan Hand Bank is believed to have been heavily involved in the transfer of large quantities of so-called “Marcos” gold flown by CIA pilots from Clark AFB in the Philippines to the secret US Pine Gap facility located at Alice Springs, Australia. It is, therefore, of some interest that Michael Hand, the joint founder of Nugan Hand Bank, was at one time one of five aids to General Edward Lansdale. [vi]

Historically suspicious of paper money, Southeast Asian warlords -- amongst other Asian peoples - have always preferred payment for goods and services in gold and silver. General Khun Sa, (but born Chiang Chi-Fu) was, as warlord of the Shan States of Burma, known as the “biggest heroin dealer in the

world,” [vii] because, as leader of the **Shan States**, he was in control of most of the **Golden Triangle**. A two-part feature article I wrote in 1997, titled "Deep Black" provides an insight to this subject.

The foregoing suggests the strong probability that plundered gold hidden in the Philippines by the Japanese **Golden Lily** teams later found its way to the Golden Triangle to be exchanged for opium, thanks to the efforts of the Nugan Hand Bank and the **CIA**. Such a gold laundering scenario would have made a great deal of sense, because sale of stores of this magnitude on the open market would have certainly forced the world price lower, thereby causing acute visibility. Exchanging gold in secrecy for Chinese heroin that would later be sold in Europe and the US at many thousand percent profit over purchase cost can only have represented a most appealing financial strategy to those devoid of principles and ethics.

The Cold War was not so cold as it was profitable and profits increasingly became the name of the game. This process received a considerable fillip when President Richard Nixon disconnected gold from the US currency in 1971. Eliminating the gold standard would soon lead to the long-planned global hegemony of the Almighty Dollar, which unofficially became a narcotics-backed currency. Along the way, oil shocks would be witnessed, odd goings-on at the Department of Treasury would come to light and Wall Street investment banks would learn ever more ingenious ways to engineer ever greater profits at their whim. As usual, the taxpayer generally picked up the tab.

OPUS DEI

What we haven't spoken of in any detail is the huge quantities of gold, platinum, gemstones and priceless religious treasures that are still stashed on Indonesia. This piece of information has been held back until last for a very telling reason. Earlier, I mentioned the 1955 meeting in the Indonesian town of **Bangdung**, where the world's "non-aligned" nations met for the first time as a group.

Virtually unknown to contemporary history is the suggestion that Indonesia's then President Achmed Sukarno along with a number of other Third World leaders had secretly planned to establish an international non-aligned bank, to be headquartered in Jakarta and backed by gold reserves recovered from World War II treasure stashed in Indonesia. [viii] This represented, apparently, trillions of dollars in gold reserves - making the bank a serious force to be reckoned with and one, moreover, that undoubtedly was viewed as a grave threat to US interests. [ix]

We now know that Allen Dulles and company at the CIA began planning Sukarno's downfall at this same time. For example, during the 1955 elections in Indonesia, a "million dollars US got converted to rupiahs to prop up the Moslem-oriented Masjuni party and give Sukarno competition." [x]

By 1956, the Dulles brothers were fit to burst with Sukarno's grandiose plans, and **Frank Wisner - the CIA's Deputy Director of Plans (for covert operations) -- typified the prevalent feeling when he said "I think it's time we held Sukarno's feet to the fire."** [xi] **Holding Sukarno's feet to the fire was, apparently, a droll euphemism for assassination. Despite this, the CIA's early covert efforts against "Bungkarno" resembled the antics of a Keystone Cops re-enactment society more than anything else, but success was eventually achieved and Sukarno was deposed in 1965.**

With him went the idea of an independent and alternative world bank answerable to the interests of those participating non-aligned nations that had no desire to continue to be exploited by Anglo-American interests. Today, the gold that was to be used as reserves for Sukarno's bank remains stashed in various parts of Indonesia under armed guard.

Yet this is by no means the end of the story. Amongst the various certificates handed to Peter Johnston by the late Dr. Damanik was one headed "Obligation." Immediately below this the words "Treasure Note" appear. It is dated 14 March 1981 on Barclays Bank International. As is normal, Karmal's name is misspelled as **Babrak Kermel**, along with other apparently purposeful typographical errors (for example, one person's Christian name "John" is spelled "Jhon" a mistake that seems to have been favored by those who appear to have composed these errors). Also, as usual, there is an IMF reference. The sum referenced is USD \$500,000,000.

Since there is a Swiss "deposit code" and named Swiss individuals, I imagine funds were deposited in Switzerland, possibly with one of Barclays' private Swiss - domiciled banks.

Two curious seals are repeatedly printed on the Treasure Note and accompanying papers:

1. One is a seal of a crown above the word "BUCENGHAM" surrounded in a double circle bearing the words "Barclays Commercial Bank"
2. The other seal has an icon that is indescribable (but rather like a wine press or something similar) that is circled with the words "The Department of Treasure 1789"

One question is what "department of treasure" was around in 1789?

Nonplussed at this, I decided to discover what significant events, if any, took place in 1789. The most famous occurrence was the French Revolution. However, another event that transpired had more immediate relevance to this story. When I first looked the Barclays note over in detail, I thought it likely that the seal stating "The Department of Treasure 1789" was just another purposeful typographical error, but I was wrong.

The Department of Treasure is an accurate historical rendering and style for what is now known as the U.S. Department of Treasury. Moreover, the date 1789 does indeed seem to have a reference to the US Treasury for the simple fact that in 1789, the 1st US Congress enacted a Bill to establish the US

Customs Service - the first ever Federal law enforcement agency. The latter has always been answerable to the US Treasury Department and back in 1789, when the US was an infant sovereign state, the only means of revenue (taxation had not yet been introduced) to that state was via excise and tariff duty collected by customs men. This income was passed on to the US Treasury.

The foregoing appears to indicate - if very loosely - that the Barclays Obligation Note is, in fact, a de facto obligation on the US Treasury Department that was issued through a major international bank as an “arms-length” device for purposes of deniability. This is further supported by the words “International Deposit,” which appear immediately below the words “Treasure Note,” suggesting that funds have been deposited at Barclays, thus making them an intermediary and not the principal.

Another question that also needs to be asked is why the US Treasury (providing my assumption of their primary responsibility for this Note is correct) parted with half a billion dollars to a Soviet puppet placed in power as a result of a Soviet military invasion of its “client” state, Afghanistan.

Not least, who or what is “**BUCENGHAM?**” (*BUCKINGHAM...???*)

TINKER, LAWYER, TRAITOR, SPY

Allen Dulles, his brother, **John Foster**, and **James Jesus Angleton** are central to this story. The Dulles brothers were at the heart of a conspiracy dedicated to eradicating Communism and shifting the political spectrum of the world far to the right. This was part of a strategy designed to benefit the business interests of an elite group of iron-willed men who sat atop a network of transnational companies in the US, Japan and Europe.

This elite liked what **Mussolini** and **Hitler** were trying to do in Europe and were happy to finance both fascists in order to place them in the seats of power in Italy and Germany. These power brokers would later learn that the Austrian Corporal had a mind of his own and would not be content to be a mannequin for larger interests. The result was World War II.

Throughout the Second World War secret discussions took place between various factions in Germany and the US and Great Britain aimed at finding an acceptable formula that would bring peace to Western Europe and result in a coalition of the West that was militarily capable of defeating Stalin and the Soviet Union.

By 1942, with the defeat of the Third Reich in Stalingrad, it became clear to many of the more observant players that Germany would lose the war. As a consequence, secret discussions and peace-feelers increased in intensity. One of those who quickly formed the opinion that Germany would be defeated was **Walter Schellenberg**, chief of the SS Foreign Intelligence Service.

In spite of the horrendous crimes that the SS was guilty of, it was regarded by one Catholic archbishop as the "most respectable of the Nazi Party organizations."

Unarguably the SS was the very elite of the Third Reich and attracted an officer corps composed of the well-to-do, the well-connected and the blue-blooded of Germany. The latter included the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Prince Wilhelm of Hesse and the Prince von Hohenzollern -- and in an honorary role, the Prince of Lippe-Biesterfeld, who is better known to the world as Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

Most members of this elite inner circle of the SS were against Hitler and were content to engage in an on-going series of secret peace talks with a hard core of extreme right-wing groups in the US and UK aimed at deposing Hitler in favour of **Himmler** -- who, despite his humble origins, possessed real power and who made the right diplomatic noises about maintaining a relationship with the Vatican. Underlying these peace discussions was a joint understanding that a war should be prosecuted by Germany and the West against Russia to defeat Communism.

The man chosen by **Walter Schellenberg** to oversee these negotiations was Prince Max von Hohenlohe, who, as early as 1942, approached Sir Samuel Hoare -- a member of a right-leaning British group under Lord Halifax. Getting no results, Schellenberg instructed Hohenlohe to open a channel with the US. In January 1943, Hohenlohe met with Allen Dulles in Geneva.

For the remainder of the war, Dulles maintained intimate connections with the SS despite orders from the President to cease and desist. For Dulles, business came well ahead of loyalty to one's country. The result of these early contacts, as we have earlier seen, was Operation Sunrise and the absorption of large contingents of the SS and Gestapo into the US anti-communist cause.

According to whispers circulating in the black gold market, the Dulles brothers, James Jesus Angleton and others associated with the story of World War II plunder did not object to acquiring a personal share of the loot. How true this rumour is is not known, but **Sterling Seagrave** in his book *The Yamato Dynasty* reveals that former US President Herbert Hoover and General Douglas MacArthur each had large gold bullion accounts valued in the tens of millions of dollars.

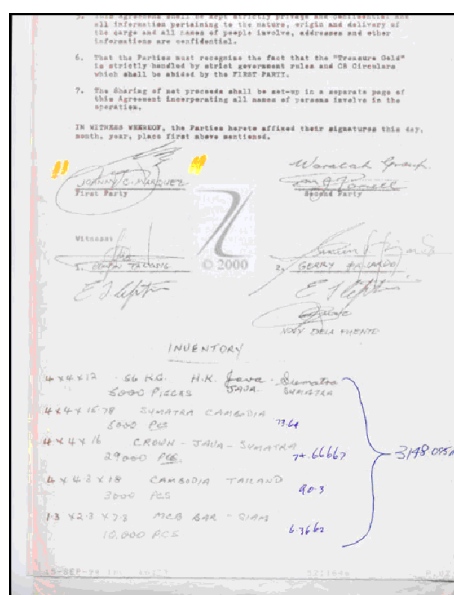
DEEPER SECRETS

What the foregoing shows is that there is, and has been for many decades, a conspiracy of silence relating to the actual – as opposed to official – quantity of mined gold in the world. Words fail to convey the global significance of this purposely concealed disparity. In fact, the difference between official figures and reality represents a gulf so wide and a secret so dark as to be nearly unbelievable. But the facts are now evident.

No one who earns a living from the world of gold or who trades or holds the noble metal as an asset – including most governments, central banks, the intelligence community, heads of state, narcotics cartels, organized crime clans and, of course, the all-powerful gold banks -- wish “their” market and this “secret” to be disturbed by reality.

For too long these and other forces have perpetrated a myth designed to penalize the many while enriching the few – very much a direct consequence of the final dismantling of the Bretton Woods Agreement by **the Nazi- and Mafia- associated President, Richard Nixon, in 1971.**

We now know that just one Golden Lily “777” treasure site was worth almost \$200 billion in 1945 US dollars. We also know that there were dozens of triple seven sites, plus some triple nines and, of course, tens of dozens of smaller troves. In fact, Japan’s Golden Lily teams stashed plunder in a minimum of 172 burial sites on the Philippines alone. [i]



Part of a letter bearing a hand-written list of gold bars plundered by the Japanese Golden Lily during WW11 and stashed on the Philippines. The first item shows a quantity of 5000 x 56-kilogram bars that originated in Sumatra. Others bars came from

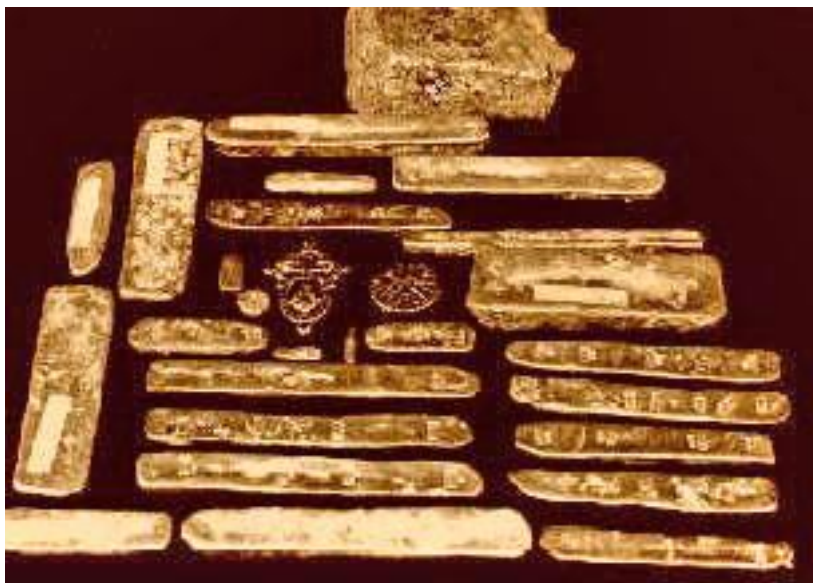
AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

Cambodia and Siam. Collectively, these amounted to 3148 metric tons of bullion with a value of approximately \$3 billion

A reliable estimate is that the value of gold at these 172 sites collectively totaled \$100 trillion in 1945 US dollars – a figure that simply dwarfs the present-day global debt. This sum is so massive as to be virtually incomprehensible -- yet it probably does not include the complete figures, as we shall see.

Others who have investigated this story sensibly avoid mentioning such figures, knowing that the perceptions of the uninformed -- and, perhaps even of experts -- will be that they are preposterous--and that this perception may tend to create an undesirable attitude that will discount the rest of their work. There are other fears besides these, too.

Meanwhile, we need note that a very considerable quantity of Japanese plunder was also buried throughout Indonesia and there is evidence to suppose that there were other sites in Korea, too. The Philippines, although the largest site for buried treasure, was by no means the only one.



Gold! What it all came down to...

A feeling for what we're dealing with took place some months ago between me and a knowledgeable individual in these matters who, for convenience's sake, I will call "Tom." This individual contacted me some months ago seeking to exchange information in the hope of clarifying a number of questions he had regarding a corpus of information he had been made privy to over a number of years.

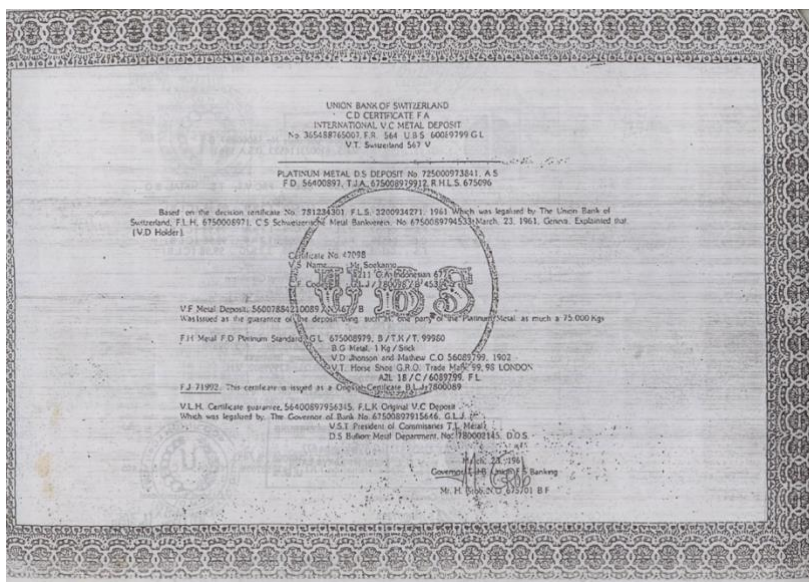
AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

Significantly, he was cognizant of Peter Johnston's story and knew of his arrest and troubles. He also knew about some of the people and firms Johnston was in contact with at the time of his arrest. It seemed clear he had followed the case at the time – and remembered it.

Tom told me he had been involved in what he termed "international business" for the past 25 years, during which time he had become familiar with transactions involving black market gold and other precious metals. He said that this was not his principal business, adding that he found most of the approaches made to him about gold little more than irritations.

Tom went on to reveal that a few years ago he became personally involved with the story of **"Sukarno's Treasure,"** and a large cache of gold hidden in the jungles of Indonesia. In the early 1990s, a long-time friend and business partner of his met a Filipino gentleman (whose identity I am aware of), who was a retired lawyer now living in the United States. This gentleman was an intimate of Bung Sukarno, who appointed him the principal trustee of Sukarno's fabled gold hoard -- the so called **"Revolutionary Fund."** This person was also intimately knowledgeable about President Marcos's own dealings in black gold and, as Tom relayed it to me:

"He has documents and significant knowledge regarding Marcos dealings, deposits in various banks and the relationship and dealings between Marcos & Sukarno."



A UBS Platinum certificate in the name of "Mr. Soekarno" 23rd March 1961

Tom then added:

"For whatever reasons, after the death of Sukarno, the control over this evidently personal fortune was turned over, not to his immediate family heirs, but rather to the safe keeping of a group of individuals called "Gurus."

These gurus had been instructed by Sukarno, in writing I understand, to contact [the trustee] and to look to him for leadership with regard to how and what when it came to the stashed cache of valuables. The issue of how and why [the trustee] gained whatever authority and control he has over all this stuff that's hidden in the jungles of Indonesia; and also, the issue of whether his authority has any larger legitimacy is probably important.

But, this doesn't belie the fact that apparently he does have at least some significant degree of control over it i.e.; he knows how to get to it, he's the recognized connection to and for the people physically holding it, and he has authority as "mandated trustee" over it in writing from Sukarno (I've seen the document)."

Tom continues:

"Over the past few years, I've also seen and been able to peruse many thousands of pages of apparently original aging bank documents and statements pertaining to the personal assets and fortune, of the late Sukarno. According to the master document I've seen, these assets include precious metals and also cash totaled \$270 Trillion USD in 1964. The assets are supposedly on deposit with UBS, SBC and various other major world banks. I say supposedly because evidently they are but they aren't; but this is another story."

The apparently paradoxical statement that "...they are but they aren't," will be clarified shortly from other sources. Much of this had a very familiar ring to it and I felt it likely that he was discussing many of the same certificates of deposit that Dr. Damanik had access to.

The first UBS fax dated 22 February 1995 and timed 13.17 which notes their awareness of an arrest of an individual at Heathrow airport carrying "similar" papers to Peter Johnston and asking if Johnston's documents are "originals or copies."

AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET	
To:	Astrid Pankhurst
Address:	Westpac Banking Corp., London
Phone of receiving Fax:	071 / 626 4839
From:	René Schicker, UBS Security-Services, Investigations 0041 1 234 51 07
Phone of sendig Fax:	0041 1 234 51 49
Nr. of Pages:	1
Date and Time:	22. Februar 1995 13,17
Reference:	Your Fax

Dear Mrs. Pankhurst

We confirm that Union Bank of Switzerland (UBS) never issued such documents. It is a forgery, that means completely fantasy. UBS has nothing to do with this documents.

We have knowledge about the arrestation of one person at London Heathrow Airport on 3.11.1994 with singular papers. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Are the 17 certificates originals or copies?

Best regards
René Schicker

Why would the question be asked
if UBS states that the documents
are a product of pure fantasy?

The second UBS fax sent where the curious two additional paragraphs have been excised.

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET	
To:	Astrid Pankhurst
Address:	Westpac Banking Corp., London
Phone of receiving Fax:	071/867 7518
From:	René Schicker, UBS Security-Services, Investigations 0041 1 234 51 07
Phone of sendig Fax:	0041 1 234 51 49
Nr. of Pages:	1
Date and Time:	22. Februar 1995 13,54
Reference:	Your Fax from today

Dear Astrid

We confirm that Union Bank of Switzerland (UBS) never issued such documents. It is a forgery, that means completely fantasy. UBS has nothing to do with this documents.

Best regards
René Schicker

Tom continued his story:

"Also, about five years ago several Americans I've worked with—known and trusted to the very highest degree for more than twenty-five years now—travelled to Indonesia with the Trustee. While there, they were taken to several repositories in the jungle mountains of Irian Jaya and some other places in the Indonesian islands. [At each location, after several days trekking through the jungles where they were allowed freely and at their leisure to view and inspect all that was there and anything and everything they wanted to see, handle or kick-the-tires of].

In these repositories was and still is a very, very large volume of valuables: Art objects, Gems, Jewelry and an extremely large volume of precious metals. To quote my friend, "I have never seen anything like this in my life. There was stack upon stack and row upon row of beautifully made UBS origin precious metal storage boxes, all containing 1KG J. M. Hallmarked Gold or Platinum bars, each bar with a unique number and certificate" [i.e., one-kilogram bars bearing the Johnson Mathey Hallmark].

There were also some large jade carvings, gems, etc. It looked like the Arabian Knights. At this time, along with stacks of files and doc's (several large suit cases full) pertaining to the Sukarno metal deposits in UBS, several bars were brought back to the US and are presently in a safety-box there."

Significantly, Sukarno's Trustee agreed to allow a selection of bars drawn at random from the cache to enable them to be drilled and analyzed to verify their purity and metal content (a bar number and description was provided to this writer for verification purposes). Also, a number of UBS and SBC documents that were also provided during the same trip later were able to be verified as genuine.

As interesting and indeed, as important as this information was, there was a still more significant surprise waited for me. According to Tom, Sukarno's Trustee explained that all this gold and other plunder was originally intended:

"...to be the reserve for a third World Non-Aligned Nations Bank that Sukarno was going to set up with Head Quarters in Indonesia."

In one stroke much of the smoke and mirrors that had surrounded Dr. Damanik's own reticent explanations to Peter Johnson were clarified.

Sukarno's plan to found a Non-Aligned World Bank is one of greatest historical significance. The establishment of such a powerful entity possessing gold reserves that dwarfed those available to the West would have sent shivers of fear down the backs of Western governments and the European and US banking fraternity—which

just a few years earlier, had concluded the Bretton Woods Agreement, resulting in the establishment of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Both institutions remain the primary vehicles for keeping Third World Nations impoverished -- a fact that benefits a wealthy West dedicated to a social structure dependent on consumerism.

It is more than likely that this plan for a Non-Aligned Nations' World Bank formed the substantive backdrop to the 1955 Bandung conference of Non-Aligned Nations that so clearly caused concern for the Bilderberg group in 1955 -- and which, Dr. Damanik darkly referenced in his discussions with Peter Johnston.

Founding such a bank would certainly have galvanized the intelligence community into action and may very well amount to the real motive -- and hitherto an even deeper secret -- behind the CIA's decision, commencing 1955, to corral and then overthrow President Sukarno.

Tom observed:

"I can understand no one wanting to upset the apple cart with regard to the current status of metal in the bank, legal or not, that may or may not have legitimately belonged to a dead Third World Leader—Sukarno. In fact, I've been told very rudely by one banker that the banks who issued the deposit certificates in question do not and never did have anything to do with them ... the heirs of Sukarno have no right to any of these deposits ... and they are currently being controlled and operated by 'legally appointed names,' but these individuals have nothing to do with anything Indonesian."

This state of the affairs neatly dovetails with the facts regarding **Peter Johnston's** and **Dr. Damanik's** gold certificates. If Sukarno (and Marcos et al) did not control the gold— and since it was stolen during World War II by the Golden Lily, clearly, they didn't—who does control it and why does such a fortune remain undisturbed in the jungles of Indonesia?

This cache of Sukarno gold was, Tom said:

"Stashed, left and has been just held in secret for a long time, at the very least since the 1960s. Also, evidently there hasn't been any attempt to launder it, sell any of it off or do much else with it. The only thing I've heard, but don't have anything other than the Trustee story to substantiate, is that a few years ago a son of one of the people charged with guarding some of this treasure made a deal to sell 200 tons of the Gold (AU) to some people in Hong Kong. He then spirited it away to Singapore and later ended up dead in a hotel there. Also, evidently, the

only thing anyone seems to have tried to do—is something with the CDs relating to metal deposits in Swiss banks—all without results so far as I know."

Suspicious deaths of individuals involved in trying to move, sell or launder black gold are fairly common and, naturally, lead to great care and caution amongst those who try to recover and move hordes of treasure from their burial sites. This caution usually extends to the practice of not discussing details of such transactions with anyone other than trusted intimates. Again, the reference to failed attempts to sell gold certificates backed by this gold parallels with Peter Johnston's own experience.

Having digested the information received from Tom, I posed a number of subsequent questions to him. He replied saying:

"Yes, when I said 270 T, I meant US\$ 270 Trillion. This is the 'Value' figure indicated on the top of a UBS 'Master' document the Trustee has. As it's on their letterhead. Evidently it was put together by UBS. This document is very long, which lists account or certificate ID#s, on a page about 3+ feet square. One can match ID numbers of individual certificates against numbers found on this list.

Also, some numbers have indications that these have been loaned to or are/were being used by someone (NASA funding, UK Crown are only a few I remember). I assume these certificates and their periodic statements; the related warehouse receipts and this master document refer only to the AU & PT being held by UBS in storage. Also, I assume these don't concern the horde of AU, PT, art and gems that's still hidden in the jungles."

"To give you an idea of what's involved. There are: Bank certificates indicating AU and PT on deposit with UBS; there are thousands of tons total; and yearly statements regarding many of these accounts sent out by the banks concerned to three designated world locations (most recent of these, I've seen personally are dated 1994).

Most of these are hundreds of pages each: Vault Keys and Depositor I.D. cards made of gold; Warehouse receipts, all related to these UBS accounts and vaults; Bank CDs related to cash, issued by banks such as Credit Suisse, SBC, HKSB, Bank of Tokyo; Accounts in several other major and minor world banks; A Power of Trusteeship Document granted to the Trustee, which I understand gives him the authority to govern and administer certain aspects if not all of this estate—And which, I also understand, is on file with the Swiss government and several Swiss banking institutions—Finally, the 'Master List' above mentioned."

"Although we have all these documents indicating metal and also cash on deposit with UBS and other banks (many thousands of pages, never the less); I am told, there are several puzzling and seemingly contradictory things by a banker, who to me, clearly appears to have some inside knowledge re these matters:

- 1.) That UBS, Credit Suisse and SBC 'Do not and never did have anything to do with these deposits'. Even though, all these documents are on the letterheads of UBS, Cr Swiss, SBC, etc., as well as these banks have sent and continue to send out yearly statements regarding these deposits.
- 2.) 'These accounts are currently operative, not dormant; and the people who run them do so with the proper authority'. However, 'NO heir of Sukarno or Marcos has any right to govern any of these accounts and deposits ... nor has any authority, whatever, over these accounts. Those are not their own ... private family ... accounts, to be bequeathed to family or designated heirs'. This, although Sukarno's name, signature and picture, as well as that of some of his family members, are on these certificates and accounts (also Marcos on some others I gather).
- 3.) Also related to Marcos, 'These accounts are being properly administered by the appointed "names". The Credit Suisse "cash" account alone is now over \$3 billion, spread over 200 accounts (for Marcos personal share only, of course)'. And, 'Why doesn't anyone ask Imelda and her husband about the Deutsche Bank deposits in his name? Why is he completely uninterested in recovering any assets?'
- 4.) Finally, although I'm told, 'The truth of all this is much simpler than the elaborate speculations, which have allowed brokers of all sorts to cheerfully attempt to screw each other'. At the same time, I am rather rudely instructed 'not to delve deeply into matters that can earn you more knowledge than you should be reasonably comfortable having.'"

In a later exchange, Tom revealed that Sukarno's trustee told him that:

"UBS tried to bribe him in 1992, this was when he went to Switzerland to talk to UBS and present his credentials and position statement. I don't remember exactly, but I think they offered him \$100 million cash and 100 tons of gold (AU) to go away and forget about it. Also, I believe there were at least 2 others who the Trustee had given original certificates to present to UBS, who were bribed; one lady somehow connected with the World Bank, and another man somehow connected to the then Mayor of Paris. Then there's the incident of the SBC \$25 million FCM note #4507 B.L."

"About 4+ years ago, we met with some retired US treasury Department people. Among the many things the trustee has, they chose a \$25 million FCM (or FMC?) note to work with. As I understand, this is a US dollar Swiss Treasury note of some kind issued by SBC. This note has reached maturity and I believe it's now worth in the neighborhood of \$80 million. The note is in the name of one of Sukarno's former wives named Harteeni. The Trustee has the documentation to show that she has signed it over to him, thus if there were any doubt Harteeni is still living so conceivably she could confirm this."

"To try to make a long story short, when these retired treasury people presented a copy of this note to UBS NY requesting arrangements be made for payment on it to the Trustee, law officers of some kind were called in. The copy of the note was confiscated and they were charged by the bank with presenting a false document. A court date was set, and far from being distraught, I can tell you that the Trustee and the retired treasury people were very happy, because now this was going to be a beginning in bringing up the matter of all of Sukarno's deposits, the Trustee's trusteeship, etc. etc.

However, when they went to court neither the UBS NY lady lawyer who had brought the charge [lawyer's name withheld], nor anyone else from UBS showed up to pursue or press the charge. Finally, I can tell you that at the present time one of the retired treasury people has filed a written complaint with his US Senator, complaining that his rights were violated by what happened. The Senator has begun his own investigation of the matter, feeling that someone's trying to cover up something and also maybe he can get the Democrats on this. However, I've heard the Senator's preliminary investigation has run into a lot of roadblocks and hasn't gotten very far."

I have cited Tom's story at some length, not only because it fills in many gaps in Peter Johnston's own story, but also, it's highly revealing in its own right. Tom sought answers to the many questions he had about the foregoing, not least the curious involvement of the numerous International Banks involved, not as principals, but as representatives for others. As we shall see, it is almost certainly the case that these "others" are a group of nations, who were party to a secret agreement to exert control over plundered World War II gold and other assets, as well as to ensure these did not enter the banking system or otherwise be utilized without such nations' approval.

DEFROCKING THE SECRET TREATY

Exciting as Tom's revelations were, I still needed to make sense of the underlying structure that appeared to govern this mountain of gold still hidden in Southeast Asia.

The answer to this enigma appears to reside in a secret meeting held in 1972 in which, 48 nations (or representatives from 48 nations) participated that formalized an earlier informal agreement (dare I say a "Secret Treaty?") to control and "use" the metal plundered during World War II.

The Green Hilton Memorial Agreement

The Green Hilton Memorial Agreement Geneva Agreement is made and signed on [14 November 1963 at Hotel Hilton Geneva by U.S. President John F Kennedy (a few days before he was killed) and Ir President Sukarno with the Swiss state witness William Vouker figures. This agreement follows the MoU between Indonesia and the United States three years earlier. Important point that agreement; U.S. government (as the first) recognizes the existence of 50 percent pure gold bullion owned by RI, as many as 57,150 tons in packaging 17 gold package and the government of Indonesia (as part II) received the gold bullion in the form of collateral usage dollar rent designated U.S. financial development.



AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO

With great pride Sukarno to hand over about 57,147 tons of pure 24 karat gold to the State Treasury. That's a national treasure and supposedly deposit / mandate of the Kingdoms of Asia.

1967 declared illegal by the U.S. government, but unfortunately on 24 November 1963 and Kennedy had been killed in 1965 Sukarno was ousted from the palace. President Johnson, Kennedy's successor, to cancel the agreement. That print agreement with the gold backing the dollar. Since then the fate of 57, 147 tons of gold is very mysterious, stuck in the power of the Fed (Federal Reserve) U.S. central bank.

Documents in the case name the current legal holder of the gold as Dr Edison Damanik, an elderly Indonesian lawyer based in Jakarta. Dr Damanik, who is convalescing in Western Sumatra following a throat ailment is unavailable for comment. But sources within the gold trade have identified him as the former legal representative to the family of Sukarno, the Indonesian leader who was replaced in 1968 and died in 1970.

The gold may be part of Sukarno's "Revolution Fund" set up to finance Indonesia's war efforts in West Papua and Borneo during the early 1960s.

Recently the previous Indonesian president (SBY) removed the mandate of that gold.

By all accounts, bullion banks, central banks, and also refineries have since joined in this arrangement and have formed an unofficial "club" to police and control the black gold that they henceforward designated as being on "vacation." This appears to imply that gold plundered during World War II, whether it is kept in bank vaults beneath Zurich Airport or concealed in burial sites in the Philippines or Indonesia makes little real difference to those who are pulling the strings. In any event this ratification remains "unofficial."

The secret 1972 meeting occurred just one year after President Nixon closed the gold window and one year before the Trilateral Commission was founded -- an event that resulted in the integration of Japan into the Western fold. As we have seen from previous pages, a number of reports indicate that the Trilateral Commission is a large mover and shaker in the world of black gold.

According to information I have received, almost all of the gold plundered by Japan's Golden Lily came from official state reserves (see images on this page) and thus the exact amounts plundered were obviously known and clearly hallmarked -- one reason Ferdinand Marcos hired Bob Curtis to alter the metal's "fingerprint" of the gold Marcos had recovered and Marcos insisted that "his" metal should not be offered for sale on any of the world's seven official bullion markets.

Yet one has to ask why these gold reserves -- which have been known about by senior officials and bankers in the US and in Europe, at least since 1945 -- have been allowed to remain in situ rather than being returned to the dozen or so Southeast Asian

nations, to which they rightfully belong. In keeping the existence of this plunder a secret and not permitting its integration in the official global banking and financial system appears, on the face of it, to be little more than a contravention of international law, somewhat akin to piracy, doesn't it?

But that is not all. Those individuals and groups, which today are legitimately working to privately recover (under existing laws governing "treasure troves") gold and other treasure stashed in the Philippines and elsewhere by the Golden Lily cannot dispose of the assets they have recovered without going through the banking system; apart, that is, from comparatively small deals that occasionally take place between private parties.

Moreover, it has been suggested by one knowledgeable source that the money earned by private treasure hunters who are directed through this labyrinth is a fraction of the current value of the metal they recover -- a fact that is corroborated by Sukarno's Trustee. The powers that be have decreed that the found metal is nevertheless not theirs to dispose of as they please -- despite the fact that they have legally recovered it and legitimately own it. Instead it "belongs" to an unofficial and immensely powerful "club" the members of which, rigorously control distribution for their own ends -- whatever they may be. Clearly, this is a case of the arrogance of might and muscle stamping international law to a pulp.

It also seems that a mechanism is in place, which governs the movement of this metal. The gold and platinum that are permitted to enter the banking system are indirectly and unobtrusively "vectored" through cut-outs until they reach -- so I am informed -- an arm's-length associate firm of the Union Bank of Switzerland (UBS). This firm, in turn, is said to operate on behalf of an un-named American entity that is believed to be the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB). This UBS and FRB arrangement with a line of access, exactly parallels the transactional guidelines given to **Peter Johnston** by **Dr. Damanik**.

When I say "enter the banking system," this does not necessarily mean physical movement. Indeed, as we have seen with the Sukarno revelations, large quantities of bullion remain immobile in the jungles of Indonesia. A great deal also remains untouched and still buried in the Philippines.

Physical accessibility is not necessary or, perhaps, even desirable for the powers that be. If the gold cannot be moved except with their express permission, it is for all intents and purposes little different from bullion that is locked and guarded in a bank vault -- where change of ownership is customarily affected by book transfer and/or the exchange of paper certificates denoting ownership.

We have also seen, from some accounts, that this metal can be utilized -- perhaps hypothecated -- as an asset to generate funding for a variety of purposes; including, it appears, America's **NASA** projects and certain projects on behalf of the British crown. Another source has indicated the involvement of this gold in the construction of

sophisticated weapon systems, including ICBMs during the Cold War. It is impossible to corroborate these claims but, if true, such usage would certainly have been protected by state secrecy, I imagine. Moreover, according to documents Peter Johnston provided, some metal has been leased to sovereign nations on a long-term basis – even though the borrower must have known that the gold was both legally and technically "stolen." Meanwhile, there are almost certainly numerous other projects for which this plunder has acted as collateral.

That these arrangements (the Secret Treaty) remain secret and unofficial means they are unaccountable and are thus absent of any scrutiny by democratically elected officials and, more worrying, the public at large. It is not even known for certain that those who act on behalf of sovereign nations in this respect have done so with the consent of their own democratic institutions. One cannot help but ask if each and every president since 1945 was made aware of this deepest secret. We do know as a matter of historical fact that Allen Dulles did not shirk from betraying his President and country. His loyalties lay first and foremost with an international group of powerful businessmen.

That being the case, is it not possible to suggest that this is a secret kept by a fairly small and tight club for their own ends -- and if you're not one of them (to use Margaret Thatcher's terminology "is he one of us?") you are kept out of the charmed circle? And if these are valid questions to ask, then is it possible to identify who "they" might be?

As we have already seen two elite and interlocked groups -- [the Trilateral Commission](#) and [the Bilderberg group](#) -- have their fingerprints all over this story. Might their aim be to slowly and stealthily engineer the world into whatever image and shape they wish? **Colonel Fletcher Prouty**, in his excellent book, *JFK*, chills his readers with what he believes the scenario of this elite is: war for profit, genocide to depopulate the world to what are regarded as manageable levels and, ultimately, the introduction of mechanisms aimed at social control.

If democratically elected leaders such as JFK, get in the way of the elite's plans, they are terminated. In outlining this frightening scene, Prouty also argues that the Cold War was, to some extent anyway, a charade, since members of Russia's own elite had gone along with this program since at least 1972. Clearly, having access to almost unimaginable sums of money confers a degree of power that is almost beyond dream. One knowledgeable former Swiss banker says that the members of the "club" who control access to these assets already have plans to go "global."

Even today, secrecy remains at the heart of this decades old intrigue and I do not think it an over-statement to regard this story as the biggest secret of them all. What little I truly know of the dispensation of power and the perennial behind-the-scenes scheming by unelected, unaccountable members of a shadowy cabal fills me with no confidence that they will, or plan, to do the right thing for the majority of us. What is known of their modus operandi points to a creed of self-righteous greed and an appalling absence of

morality that to most of us would chill the marrow. One can easily imagine they see themselves as the modern gods of Olympus cruelly toying with mankind even as they lazily drop a grape into their mouths or sip a goblet of wine.

If I had not had the assistance of **Peter Johnston** in providing me with his bulging files four and half years ago, this story would not have been told. It is fitting, therefore, that the last words of this Dossier call for Peter's besmirched name to be cleared. Peter, at all times, WAS empowered with legally binding authority to dispose of the assets legally controlled by **Dr. Damanik**. Peter had no way of knowing that a secret cabal with immense power would be threatened by his efforts to dispose of these assets. His arrest, trial and imprisonment constitute a blatant miscarriage of justice that, at the very least, emanated from the Union Bank of Switzerland, which, in turn, was aided and abetted by the Bank of England. Others stood idly by, thus compounding his wrongful imprisonment.

Indonesia 1958: Nixon, the CIA, and the Secret War

By L. Fletcher Prouty
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Blood ran in the streets. Villages were wiped out
and a million people massacred in a battle for the
riches and political control of Indonesia. Nixon
and the CIA wanted Sukarno overthrown. But the
creator of Indonesia knew how to fight.

A letter from one of the most beautiful women in the world lies buried in a stack of mail on President Ford's desk. Written in Paris on July 24, 1975, by Dewi Sukarno, the former First Lady of Indonesia and widow of President Achmed Sukarno, the charismatic Father of Indonesia, the letter is an appeal to President Ford for a complete explanation of the CIA-led and supported rebellions that took place in Indonesia in 1958 and 1965.

It is not well known in the United States that the 1958 rebellion led to a major Indonesian civil war. The CIA-inspired uprising in Indonesia, unlike the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, was a full-scale military operation. The Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 was made by a thin brigade of about 1,500 Cuban exiles trained by the CIA in Guatemala.

But, the 1958 Indonesian action involved no less than 42,000 CIA-armed rebels supported by a fleet of bombers and vast numbers of four-engine transport aircraft as well as submarine assistance from the U.S. Navy. It also involved a major training and logistical supporting effort on the part of the Philippines, Okinawa, Taiwan, and

Singapore. But despite this massive armed force, the 1958 rebellion, like the Bay of Pigs invasion, was a total failure. Sukarno's army drove the rebels on Sumatra and Celebes into the sea.

There are some who might call the 1965 uprising a success. At least the rebels were not driven into the sea. However, for the United States it was a fantastically costly endeavor. The rebellion ended in the most massive and ruthless bloodbath since World War II.

While the headlines in the United States dealt with the slaughter in Vietnam, the press of the rest of the world heaped blame on the United States for the barbaric massacre in Indonesia. **The victorious new government of General Suharto proceeded to assassinate nearly one million people.** This terrible slaughter and the ensuing imprisonment of tens of thousands of Indonesians stirred Dewi Sukarno to seek President Ford's assistance in gaining the release of her countrymen from prison.

Dewi Sukarno has received no answer. But even without a reply she knows. The silence from Washington speaks for itself. A denial, if true, would have come without hesitation. The Indonesians know. The Latins have a phrase for it, "Is fecit cui prodest" – ***the perpetrator of a crime is he who profits by it.*** Today, major U.S. enterprises are plundering the raw material wealth of Indonesia -- rubber, tin, and oil -- in a manner that is viler than what is happening in Chile. And there is no one to stop them.

President Achmed Sukarno was one of those rare men who rose during the hours of crisis to unite one hundred million people and lead them out of the ashes of World War II. Sukarno came to liberate his country from the Japanese, the Dutch, the Portuguese, and from all others who were ready to enslave his country once again. He established his government on the "Five Pillars": (1) belief in one supreme God (2) just and civilized humanity (3) unity of Indonesia (4) democracy (5) social justice.

Sukarno was forced to thread his way between communism and capitalism. His independence made him both friends and enemies. His worst enemies came from his polyglot people who are scattered over more than 3,000 islands. These islands make up the world's largest archipelago; they stretch along the equator for over 3,400 miles and are located in Southeast Asia between the Philippines and Australia. From one of these islands came Lt. Col. Alex Kawilarang, the military attache serving in Washington who was to defect to the rebel forces and lead the rebel contingent on Sumatra, the Indonesian island richest in natural resources.

His Excellency President Gerald Ford
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

As the widow of the late President Sukarno and being the only member of the family living overseas, I address myself to you, being deeply alarmed and disturbed by numerous and persistent reports in the international press. For instance, the CIA is said to have spied on my husband: manufactured a fake film in order to slander the good name and honor of Sukarno: prepared an assassination attempt against him and conspired to oust him from power to estrange him from the Indonesian people by accusing him of collaborating with international communism in betrayal of Indonesian independence, which of course was totally absurd.

My husband has repeatedly informed me that he was fully aware of these immoral, illegal, subversive, anti-Indonesian activities against his beloved Indonesia, his people, and against him personally.

I would like to request from you, as well as from the responsible Congressional Committees in the United States a full explanation about these reports and reprehensible practices as carried out by an official United States Government Agency in the name of several American Presidents and Governments.

Both in 1958 and in 1965, the CIA directly interfered in the internal affairs of Indonesia. In 1958, this monstrous action led to civil war. In 1965, it led to the ultimate takeover by a pro-American military regime, while hundreds of thousands of innocent peasants and

loyal citizens were massacred in the name of this insane crusade against international communism. Still today, ten years later, many tens of thousands of true patriots and Sukarnoists are locked up in jails and concentration camps being denied the simplest and most elementary human rights. American companies and aggressive foreign interests are indiscriminately plundering the natural riches of Indonesia to the advantage of the few and the disadvantage of the millions of unemployed and impoverished masses.

I must now ask you, Mr. President, in the name of freedom and justice, in the name of decency in relations between states and statesmen, between powerful nations and developing lands, in the name of the Indonesian people and the Sukarno family: did the United States of America commit these hideous crimes against Indonesia and against the founder of the nation? Will your Government be prepared to accept responsibility for these evil practices?

Over one hundred million Indonesians have been brainwashed, as was the rest of the world by the present regime's propaganda to believe that the communists carried out the insurrection. My countrymen, as well as everyone else, have the right to know the truth of the historic facts. It will be the painful duty for America now to reveal the CIA involvement in Indonesia and release all information and documents relevant to who really initiated the terrifying bloodbath that led to the overthrow of the legal Government and to the inhuman treatment in house arrest lasting three years until my husband's death.

In closing, I would like to strongly appeal to you, Mr. President, to use your influence with the military regime in Jakarta, to immediately free those many

thousands of political prisoners, men and women, former cabinet ministers, writers and journalists, who I know are entirely innocent of the crime of treason they have been accused of. If the United States were to be instrumental in helping to improve the fate of so many thousands of courageous compatriots, I think the entire Indonesian nation would be grateful and Indonesians would regain their confidence in America's intentions towards the Third World.

Respectfully,

R. S. Dewi Sukarno
July 24, 1975

[Ratna Sari Dewi Soekarno: Bercerita tentang Soekarno, geisha, politik hingga kuliner. \(Video\)](#)

[Insight with Desi Anwar - Kenangan Ratna Sari Dewi akan Presiden Soekarno \(Bag.1-2\) \(Video\)](#)

What is not generally known about the complex Indonesian struggle is the role that was played by the then Vice President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, and the bitter aftermath that involved the sudden ouster of Allen Dulles' protege, Frank Wisner, who at that time was the head of the clandestine arm of the CIA. After Watergate, when Anthony Lukas wrote in his book *Nightmare*, about the growing mistrust between Nixon and the Director of Central Intelligence, Richard Helms, he could have added that since the 1958 Indonesian rebellion there were many in the CIA who made a career of hating Nixon because of what he had done to Frank Wisner, among others.

The Indonesian campaign began rather casually as so many CIA ventures do. Few if any ever originate at the top.

During an unguarded conversation in Washington the Indonesian military attaché mentioned earlier made it known to certain U.S. military acquaintances that there were many prominent and strong people in Indonesia who would be ready to rise against Sukarno if they were given a little support and encouragement from the United States. It

happened that one of those U.S. military friends he talked to was not a military man at all, but a member of the CIA. The provocative words got back to Frank Wisner, then the Deputy Director of Plans. He was in charge of the CIA's clandestine activity and he authorized agents to follow up on that first conversation.

The Indonesian attaché was wined and dined and encouraged to talk more. Reasons for the attaché's return to Indonesia on official business were successfully arranged. He was accompanied by CIA agents traveling under the cover of "U.S. military" personnel. During this visit they spoke with rebel leaders. They learned enough about the potential strength of this opposition to encourage the CIA to set in motion its biggest operation up to that date.

In the Philippines there was a strong nucleus of military men, chief among them a Colonel Valeriano, who had been President Magsaysay's military assistant. He had also worked on paramilitary exercises with the CIA during the Magsaysay campaign against the leftist rebel Huk movement. This military group had gained considerable power during the Magsaysay tenure. Many of these special warfare experts from the Philippines had volunteered for duty in South Vietnam in 1955 when the CIA was deeply involved in providing undercover support for the new and uncertain regime of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

By early 1958 these Filipinos and their CIA counterparts were prepared to involve the Philippines in the rebellion against Sukarno by setting up special warfare "Green Beret" training bases and by providing the Indonesian revolutionary council with clandestine air bases. One of those bases was on Palawan, the most western island of the Philippine archipelago, in the vicinity of the airfield at Puerto Princessa on Honda Bay. The other base was on the big southern island of Mindanao, near Davao Gulf.

Concurrently, in Washington, operations were being organized. Frank Wisner took over direct command of the everyday operations of the Indonesian project. A large staff under Desmond Fitzgerald of the Far East Division was set up. The most active element of this special staff came from the CIA's clandestine Air Division which at that time was under the control of Dick Helms. As the plans expanded for this major undertaking, requirements for military equipment, people, aircraft, weapons, bases, submarines, and communications skyrocketed.

In the Pentagon there are thousands of nondescript offices in which all sorts of tasks are done. One of these unobtrusive offices was an Air Force Plans Division office. One day in 1958 two men from the CIA entered that office. After being identified they were permitted entrance to an interior office that was the "Focal Point" office for all U.S. Air Force Support of the clandestine operations of the CIA. I had established that office in 1955 on orders from Gen. Thomas D. White, then Chief of Staff of the Air Force. This came about after several meetings with Allen W. Dulles, the Director of Central Intelligence, and others. When the CIA men entered that office in 1958, I was still in charge.

The agents outlined the Indonesian Plan, the Philippine support and training program, and told me about their own special operations staff that had been put together specifically for this vast project. Then they urgently requested light bombardment aircraft and long-range transport aircraft. We decided to take a number of twin-engine B-26 aircraft out of mothball storage, put them through a retrofit line, and modify them so that they could be armed with a special 50-caliber machine gun package of eight guns, in the nose of the plane. This would give the B-26 more firepower than it ever had during the Korean War or World War II. The project was given top priority and covered in deep secrecy. Programs for pilot training and the recruitment of "mercenaries" were established.

Concurrent with our work the CIA was putting together a "wartime" operational staff. Lt. Gen. Earl Barnes, who had been a senior air commander during World War II under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was brought in to run all clandestine air activities.

At that time Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer was Commander in Chief of the Ryukyu Command on Okinawa. One day he received a call from General David M. Shoup, the U.S. Marine Commander on Okinawa, asking if the Army could spare 14,000 rifles for a Marine requirement. Surprised at the Marine request for such a large order of guns, Lemnitzer acquiesced nonetheless and ordered the transfer of these weapons on the condition that they would be quickly replaced.^[1]

High on the ridge line of central Okinawa overlooking the city of Naha there was a modest size "Army" installation that hustled with considerable activity. This was the main CIA operational base in the Far East. It was under the direction of Ted Shannon, one of the Agency's most powerful agents. It was Shannon's office that had actually requested 42,000 rifles from General Shoup and since the order was so large Shoup had been unable to supply them, and had therefore borrowed 14,000 from the Army.

On nearby Taiwan, the CIA had another large facility -- a "Navy" base known as the Naval Auxiliary Communication Center (NACC). This "Comm Center" controlled a large and very active air base a few miles south of Taiwan's capital, Taipei, and the huge Air America facilities near Taipei and the city of Tainan.

The B-26 bombers were ready to fly and a special ferrying arrangement was made with the Air Force to fly them across the Pacific to the Philippines and Menado.

Rebel Indonesians, trained and equipped in the Philippines, were returned to Sumatra. Some were air-dropped and others landed on the beach from submarines that the U.S. Navy was operating, in support of the CIA, in the oceans south of Indonesia near the Christmas Islands.

The war was on.

On Feb. 9, 1958, rebel Colonel Maluddin Simbolon issued an ultimatum in the name of a provincial government, the Central Sumatran Revolutionary Council, calling for the formation of a new central government. Sukarno refused and called upon his loyal army commander, General Abdul Haris Nasution, to destroy the rebel forces. By Feb. 21 loyal forces had been airlifted to Sumatra and had begun the attack. The rebel headquarters was in the southern coastal city of Padang. Rebel strongholds stretched all the way to Medan, near the northern end of the island and not far from Malaysia.

This was important administratively because by that time Frank Wisner, the CIA Deputy Director of Plans, had set up his forward headquarters in Singapore and at the direction of the 5412 Committee of the National Security Council, headed by Nixon, Wisner occupied that faraway headquarters himself. (It should be noted that in 1958 Allen Dulles was the head of the CIA, his brother John Foster Dulles was the Secretary of State, Eisenhower was President, and Nixon, as Vice President, chaired the clandestine affairs committee, then known as the "Special Group 5412/2." In other words, nothing was done in Indonesia that was not directed by Nixon. If an action had not been directed by the NSC, then it was done unlawfully by the CIA.)

In 1958 Allen Dulles would have brought such a major operation to the attention of the Special Group and he would operate with its approval. This was an essential step in national policy because it then empowered the Department of Defense to provide the necessary support requested by the CIA. Much of this fell within the area of my responsibility at Air Force Headquarters, and I was kept informed on a regular basis of approved action and of Nixon's keen interest in this project.

The rebellion flared sporadically from one end of Indonesia to the other.

While the CIA was supporting up to 100,000 rebels, the State Department professed innocence. The U.S. ambassador, Howard P. Jones, maintained that the United States had nothing to do with the rebellion and he protested the capture of the American oil properties. On the other hand, Sukarno had asked for more arms aid from the United States. He must have had strong suspicions about the source of rebel support. The vast number of guns, the bombers and heavy air transport aircraft dropping hundreds of tons of arms and equipment, as well as submarines supporting beach operations were just too sophisticated to be anything but major power plays. Thus, his appeal for U.S. arms aid had the ring of gamesmanship.

Playing along with the game, John Foster Dulles issued a statement saying that the United States would not provide arms to either side. And while he was publishing that falsehood, the United States furnished and piloted B-26 bombers, and these were bombing shipping in the Makassar Straits. Some had even flown as far south as the Java Sea. Almost immediately all insurance rates on shipping to and from Indonesia went on a wartime scale and costs became so prohibitive that most shipping actually ceased. The bombing attacks, kept so quiet in the United States that they hardly made

the news, were being viewed with great alarm by the rest of the world. What was "Top Secret" in Washington was barroom gossip in the capitals of the world.

While Wisner communicated with Washington clandestinely, anyone in the bar at the Raffles Hotel in Singapore, in the Peninsula Hotel in Kowloon, or even on the streets of Istanbul, could learn all about the "American CIA attack" on Sukarno.

The CIA was demanding so much support for its far-flung operations that a top-level committee was established in the Pentagon. Its purpose was to keep track of how much war equipment was being requested and sent to Indonesia. Not unlike the Lemnitzer-Shoup rifle problem, there were problems in the Pentagon because of the way the CIA requested equipment through phony "military" cover channels.

Early in this operation I had put some men from my office into the air-combat section in the Philippines, and the Air Force was reasonably well aware of what was going on. But that was not so for the other services. At the time, Admiral Arleigh Burke was the Chief of Naval Operations. He went one step further than we did. At the height of the rebel operations, Burke sent his Chief of Naval Intelligence, Admiral Luther Frost, to Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, where he stayed for several months carrying on a delicate relationship with the American ambassador and with the Indonesian naval chiefs. This, while U.S. Navy submarines were aiding the rebels south of Sumatra. It turned out to have been a masterful gambit because later, when the rebellion collapsed, the U.S. Navy was able to declare innocence. The Air Force was not so fortunate.

The pretense that the U.S. Government was in no way involved in this massive civil war against Sukarno was wearing thin. It was a reasonable cover as long as the United States could plausibly deny its role in the action. But one day, a lone B-26 out of the rebel CIA base at Menado, flying low over the Straits of Makassar, came upon an Indonesian ship -- an ideal target. The pilot banked to take a good run at the ship and began strafing it with those eight lethal .50-caliber machine guns. He was committed to the attack before he found out that the freighter was armed. The B-26 was hit and it ditched near the ship.

The pilot, an American named Allan Lawrence Pope, was picked up. Pope was identified as a former U.S. Air Force pilot. The cork was out of the bottle. Sukarno had his proof of U.S. involvement and he played his ace card for an international audience. That one plane and that one pilot cost the U.S. Government tens of millions of dollars in ransom and tribute during the next several years.

After the capture of Pope, the rebellion rapidly fell apart. Loyal forces captured Donggala in central Celebes. And on far away Halmahera, government forces captured Jailolo. That ended all opposition except for the CIA-rebel air base at Menado. With the rebellion all but crushed, except for the continued existence of the main CIA force, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles ended the embargo of arms to Sukarno and agreed to send aid to the government of Indonesia! What wondrous duplicity! And

Sukarno was not fooled. His forces had been fighting a major civil war inspired and clandestinely supported by the United States, while concurrently the overt branches of the U.S. Government acted as though nothing at all had happened.

By the end of June 1958, it was all over. Then a very strange and rare (rare in terms of normal bureaucracy) thing happened. During the months of this operation it had been my custom to visit the CIA special operations center.

One morning I caught the unmarked, dull-green CIA shuttle bus at the Pentagon and rode to the operations center. I went in. Not a soul was there. The place had been cleaned out. Office after office was absolutely bare. Finally, I found one secretary. She was sitting in a straight-back chair and her telephone was on the floor. There were tears in her eyes. She took a call from time to time and gave guarded answers about the former members of that huge staff. The entire section had been scattered to the four corners of the world. A large number of top-level, experienced, clandestine agents and operators had vanished. It took our Air Force office, skilled as we were in the ways of the CIA, months to find some of them again.

Then we began to piece together what had happened. With the collapse of such a major effort and with the inability of the Government to deny plausibly before the world its role in the whole sordid affair, blame had to be placed somewhere. In an unprecedented action, Nixon had summarily fired Frank Wisner, along with some others. But Frank Wisner, a longtime OSS and CIA man, was a key intelligence officer. Few knew enough about his career to realize that he was senior, by far, to Helms and Colby.

Clearly, he was Allen Dulles' heir apparent. When the OSS had been deactivated after World War II by President Truman, it was Wisner who had kept a tight-knit band of professionals together. This small cadre kept valuable OSS records and, more importantly, they had maintained the delicate lines of communication with agents, spies, and underground personnel in Eastern Europe, Russia, and Germany. They held this fragile web together. Without them hundreds of people might have been killed and priceless assets destroyed. And Frank Wisner suddenly, almost whimsically, had been fired.

To a man, the Agency was aroused by this action. Rightly or wrongly, they hated Nixon for this. I remember being at meetings during which the name of Nixon would be mentioned and I have seen CIA men bristle and redden as though someone had let a poisonous snake loose in the room. Some vowed he would never become President.

Meanwhile the Agency moved to pull itself together. That one deft bloodbath appeared to end things. There was no Board of Inquiry as there was after the Bay of Pigs. And, remarkably, there was no public outcry as there would be a few years later after the U-2 scandal. The agency was busy sweeping things under the rug. Meanwhile those special B-26s were all flown back to the States and based at Elgin Air Force Base in Florida. That was late in 1958. By 1959 they began to stir again. A man named Castro had

come to power in Cuba. During those fateful days in April 1961 it was those same B-26s that the CIA used to attack Cuba.

This is the story that Dewi Sukarno is asking President Ford to explain to her and to the Indonesian people. Actually, the 1958 civil war was child's play compared to the brutal bloodbath of 1965. Sukarno was in control after the 1958 disaster and he wrung a heavy tribute from the U.S. Government for its indiscretions. But in 1965 his game ended, like Allende's in Chile, with defeat. An attempted communist coup d'état was defeated by General Suharto. Sukarno never made the great public statement that was to assure the success of the coup, and after its defeat and the ensuing bloodbath, he was stripped of his power. After a few years of ignominious house arrest the hero of all Indonesia died in 1970.

What was the story behind Nixon's harsh action against Wisner? Was that the deep-rooted reason why CIA top-echelon insiders such as Dick Helms really hated and distrusted Nixon? In later years did they take out their grudge against him with a piece of tape on a Watergate doorway? There may never be answers to these questions, or perhaps they have been answered already. It is said that when the great volcanic mountain of Krakatoa in Indonesia blew up causing the greatest explosion the world had ever known, the dust of Indonesia was spread all over the world. The holocausts of 1958 and 1965 may have done the same thing.

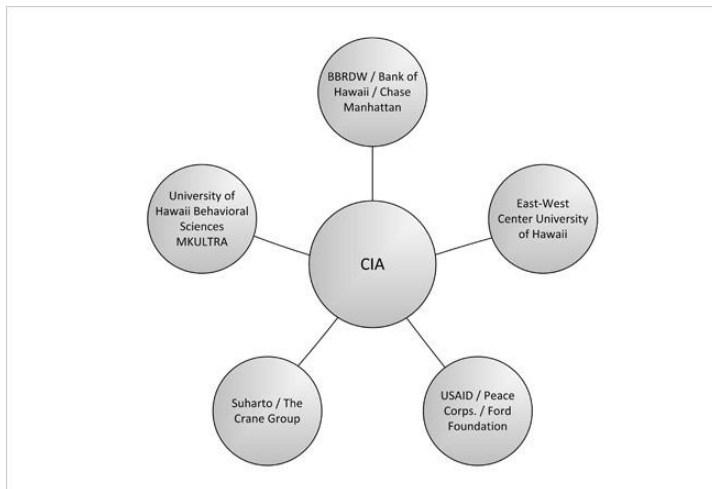
During this time with Sukarno gradually being placed under house arrest, and only being allowed to travel from Bogor (his Presidential Palace) to Jakarta, gradually General Suharto approached the remaining Generals who supported President Sukarno and were given an offer they could not refuse. The daughter of Sukarno, Megawati Soekarnoputri, spoke on Indonesian television and stated that after the rebellious revolution she thought her father's support group would stand by him, but the generals did nothing to support neither her father nor her family. This move by Suharto eliminated any opposition to Sukarno's house arrest.

By January 1967, they had removed all significant support for Sukarno within the armed forces. On 27 March 1968, General Suharto became President of Indonesia. He was not elected by the people but appointed by the Parliament who happened to be hand-picked by the General himself, for the first of his five-year terms as President.

Suharto with Nixon



AMANA OF OZ II: A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT SOEKARNO



This Coup of 1965, organized by the CIA, was all about Kennedy and Sukarno's deal working together to destroy the CIA agency along with the Federal Reserve Bank. This coup was payback in spades.

It was classified as a Communist Rebellion Revolution, but it was a Western-Provoked Revolution Modus Operandi as often happens to developing countries, which don't "fall-in-line" to the "Super Powers."

Documents show that throughout late 1965 and early 1966, the US and Australian officials approvingly reported (propaganda) to their respective governments that army units and Muslim groups were working hand-in-hand to shoot, hack or club to death at least 1,500 Sukarno supporters per day, sometimes parading their heads on sticks.

This enthusiasm in the Western embassies for the bloodbath reflected deep strategic and political interests. In the decade before the coup, the major powers had come into increasing conflict with the unstable nationalist regime of Indonesian President Sukarno. In late 1957 and again in 1964-65 he had barely contained mass movements of workers and peasants, whose strikes and occupations threatened first Dutch, and then US and British banks, companies and plantations. Today, major U.S. enterprises are plundering the raw material wealth of Indonesia.

Sukarno June 21, 1970 in Jakarta, Indonesia under house arrest.



Prince Bernhard and Queen Juliana, hosting Indonesian President Suharto and First Lady Sit Hartinah at Soestdijk Palace during a state visit on 3 September 1970.

The revenge of the West/USA Corporation was very successful, vicious and swept the entire nation and is still felt to this day by Indonesians.

[CAN934 GENERAL SUHARTO ADDRESSES CONGRESS](#)

(4 Mar 1967) Indonesia's Chief Executive, General Suharto, addresses parliament for first time since attaining position.

[CAN965 SUHARTO GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE AND RECIEVES NEW ARGENTINIAN AMBASSADOR](#)

(8 Apr 1967) General Suharto holds press conference and receives the new Argentinian Ambassador to Indonesia, Dr Jose Guillermo Zavala. Combination of stories: a0039588 and a0039590

[M SUHARTO A PARIS](#)

November 13 1972 Arrival in France the President of Indonesia Suharto.

[President Reagan and President Soeharto of Indonesia Remarks on October 12, 1982](#)

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